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December 3, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 69
Humidity 87 56

December 3, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 52 2 p.m. 63
Humidity 48 27

7819 日九十月十

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1917.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

British Prevent a Serious Repulse.

London, December 1.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, continuing his description of the latest German counter-attack (the first part of which appears in the earlier telegram) says:—By three o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy had been thrown back right out of the village. We are again in possession of the high ground and railway, which is really important. Fighting is still progressing. We fought our way back through Ganche Wood to the very outskirts of Gonnelleu. A desperate effort to re-take Bourlon Wood, which our airmen at one time reported as being hard pressed, was finally broken up with heavy enemy losses from our intense artillery concentration. At one time yesterday it looked as if the enemy were going to inflict a serious reverse upon us, but, thanks to the extraordinary gallantry of our troops and the dogged tenacity with which they opposed great odds, the enemy's success was very largely neutralised. The weather remains fine and the visibility is good.

On the French Front.

London, December 1.
A French communiqué says:—There are violent artillery actions at St. Quentin and in the region south of Juvincourt. On the right bank of the Meuse we repulsed an enemy coup-de-main, north-west of Bionvaux.

A German Report.

London, December 1.
A German wireless official message states:—Strong English counter-attacks against the positions we captured yesterday near Cambrai failed.

Aviators' Part in the Battle.

London, December 2.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states that clouds were at a height of two thousand feet yesterday, but our aeroplanes continuously co-operated with other arms in the counter-attacks south-west of Cambrai. Our artillery machines reported over two hundred enemy batteries. Bombing machines dropped over two hundred bombs on troops and transports in villages at the rear of the battle. Scouting machines fired over fifteen thousand machine-gun rounds on troops and transport behind the fighting. The air fighting, which was most severe, resulted greatly in our favour. Fifteen hostile machines were brought down, and three driven down. Seven of our machines are missing.

Great Artillery Activity.

London, December 2.
A French communiqué states:—Artillery activity continues to be very great on the right bank of the Meuse, but there is no infantry action.

Nine German Attacks Repulsed.

London, December 2.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy yesterday delivered nine separate attacks in the neighbourhood of Onieres. We beat them all off, with enemy heavy losses. Detachments of German infantry in the last attack gained a foothold in the village of Les Euevertes, on the west bank of the Canal de Leecant. A counter-attack drove him out. We repulsed raiders in the neighbourhood of Avion and southward of Armentieres.

Sir Douglas Haig's Story of the Battle.

London, December 2.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that the various sectors of the Cambrai battlefield, with captured orders and objective maps, enable the following account to be given of the battle commenced yesterday morning, and which is still progressing:—The enemy's intention was to deliver a simultaneous enveloping attack with a large number of divisions and drive us out of the positions we gained on November 20. General Von Dornier, commanding the Second German Army, issued on November 29 the following Order:—"The English, throwing into the fight endless tanks, on November 20 gained a victory near Cambrai. Their intention was to break through. They did not succeed, thanks to the brilliant resistance of the troops put in line to check the advance. We are now going to turn their embryonic victory into a defeat by an enveloping counter-attack."

Owing to the magnificent defence and stubborn resistance of our troops, the enemy's object was completely defeated. The enemy advanced in masses from Vendhuile to a point two kilometres west of Moeuvres, endeavouring to break through by weight of numbers. From Mameires to the north, our positions are intact. Artillery, rifle and machine-gun fire inflicted most severe losses on the enemy and where he temporarily broke through he was caught by point-blank fire from the field artillery and driven back. By immediate counter-attacks the enemy forced his way into our lines on a considerable front south of Cravecourt, capturing a number of prisoners and reaching our gun positions in places.

Our reserves in a counter-attack re-captured a great part of the ground and to-day retook Gonnelleu and the St. Quentin spur, to the south of which we took several hundred prisoners. In these operations we have used many machine-guns and inflicted heavy losses. The enemy in the afternoon repeated his attacks in the neighbourhood of Mameires, Maroing, Fontaine, Bourlon and Moeuvres. Present reports show that he was completely repulsed. During November we took 11,551 prisoners, including 214 officers. We also took 138 guns, including 40 heavy ones, 302 machine-guns, 61 trench mortars, and great quantities of engineering stores, ammunition and war material.

Tactical Situation Unchanged.

London, December 2.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that the amount of territory the enemy gained in Friday's attack at a loss of 1,000 bodies is so trifling that it would scarcely show appreciably upon a military map. Tactically the situation may be said to remain virtually unaffected by the fighting, owing to our troops' magnificent spirit and determination. The difference between our recent splendid victory and the German reply is that we retain the gains up to a depth of nearly six miles, whereas they have nearly everywhere been beaten back to where they started. Their intention was to turn our line and pinch us out from the new salient towards Cambrai. It was a test of the respective fighting qualities, with the odds probably about three to one in favour of the Germans.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

More German Imagination.

London, December 2.
A German official wireless message states:—There was more violent artillery firing during the night astride the Paschendaale ridge. English attacks east and west of Moeuvres broke down. We cleared out the enemy from Mameires and repulsed strong counter-attacks after desperate fighting on the west bank of the Scheldt and also west of Vendhuile, taking several hundred prisoners. The captures are now 60 guns and 100 machine-guns.

Terrible German Losses.

London, December 2.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing under date of to-day, says:—The German losses during the ambitious counter-attack on November 30 were terrible heavy, particularly in the bigger of the two attacks between Moeuvres and Bourlon, where they moved across the open in closely massed waves, not even attempting a smoke screen concealment. Our gunners never had such an expanse of human targets, and the ground is strewn over a very wide area with grey corpses. This attack was launched by seven Divisions, but it achieved no success whatever, owing to the intensity of our thickly concentrated artillery fire. The southern attack, between Vendhuile and Mameires, was undertaken by five Divisions, and our line was temporarily pressed back.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Britishers Not Allowed to Leave.

London, December 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. Trotsky has ordered that no Britishers are to be allowed to leave Russia till the interned Russians, mentioned on November 27, have been released.

American Protest at Separate Peace.

London, December 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the American Military Representative at the Russian Headquarters, on behalf of the United States Government, has strongly protested to General Dakhonin against Russia concluding a separate armistice. The French Representative told General Dakhonin that France does not recognise the People's Commissioners and is confident that the Russian Command will reject the criminal negotiation.

A Count Imprisoned.

London, December 2.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that Count Kaptist, the Chief of the Naval Staff, has been imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul on a charge of fomenting a strike. It is officially announced that an armed band of soldiers held up an express outside Moscow and robbed the passengers.

British Ambassador's Statement.

London, December 2.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, has issued a statement pointing out that M. Trotsky's Armistice Note was delivered at the Embassy nineteen hours after the Russian Generalissimo had been ordered to negotiate for an armistice. Thus the Allies were confronted with an accomplished fact, and it is impossible for him to reply to a Government which has own Government his not recognised. M. Trotsky has dismissed M. Maklakov, the new Russian Ambassador to Paris.

Germany Willing to Discuss "Democratic Peace."

London, December 2.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, M. Trotsky has informed the Allied diplomats that Germany is prepared to negotiate for a democratic peace on all fronts. He asks the Allies whether they wish to participate in the negotiations opening to-day.

THE DEFENCE OF VENICE.

Population Determined to Resist Invaders.

London, December 2.
Reuter's correspondent at Venice states that two-thirds of the population has departed. An average of a thousand daily are leaving. The remainder are receiving a shilling daily each and work. They declare they are resolved to defend the city to their last drop of blood. Their morale and spirit are of the highest. Only nine English people remain, including the family of the Vice-Consul, and Constance Fletcher, the novelist and dramatist who writes under the pseudonym of "George Fleming." The latter is bravely sticking to her post at the Military Hospital.

The Enemy Driven Back.

London, December 2.
An Italian official message states:—There is very intense artillery firing from the Asiago Plateau to the Lower Piave. We drove back the enemy attempting to approach Melle. One of our parties reached an enemy position in the Monte Pertica region, but was unable to hold it, owing to concentrations of fire.

Rain Badly Needed.

London, December 2.
Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters says:—The Italians are now praying for rain, for the drought has made the Piave very low and is greatly assisting the enemy, who is endeavouring to cross by wading and pontoon bridges constructed during the night, as well as by rafts and boats. The Italian artillery has destroyed most of the last-named. The Italians generally purposely allow the enemy to cross and then fire right into the crowded troops, who scatter like sheep, some running along the banks where they are shot down singly and others throwing themselves into the water hoping to regain the further shore.

THE TEA SUPPLIES.

London, December 1.
The Tea Control Committee states that the November sales were larger than was anticipated early in the month, but the percentage was 63 per cent. of the normal supplies. This percentage is being distributed as rapidly as the weights are obtainable and the teas are being taken from bond.

GERMAN SOLDIERS' PAY.

London, December 2.
In the Reichstag, General Von Hoven announced that the pay of private soldiers would be increased by one-third and that of non-commissioned officers by 20 per cent.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE TALK.

Armistice at Christmas Suggested.

London, December 2.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm states that the Swedish Peace Society has telegraphed to a belligerent Premier suggesting an armistice at Christmas.

Rumania's Attitude.

London, December 2.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Herr von Kuehlmann, speaking in the Reichstag, said the rumours that Rumania had offered to negotiate for peace had not been confirmed.

America's Support of Rumania.

London, December 2.
A Washington message states that President Wilson has telegraphed to the King of Rumania that the United States is determined to continue to assist Rumania struggling to preserve her freedom against German domination and to support Rumania to the utmost after the war.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE INTERVIEWED.

A Plea for Unity of Direction and Control.

London, December 2.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, Mr. Lloyd George, interviewed by the *Petit Parisien*, stated:—"The moment is very serious. Everything must give way before the importance of our object. We have men, munitions and economic and financial resources, and a feeling that we are fighting for right. Let us strain every nerve now to make unity of direction and control into realities. If we don't waste time and are resolved to win the war, we shall do so. We must have will, patience, endurance and tenacity, and then we shall conquer."

THE RUMANIAN FRONT.

German Fraternisation Prevented.

London, December 2.
A Rumanian communiqué states:—Russian artillery prevented attempts at fraternisation. A Rumanian patrol arrested a German sub-lieutenant and cadet carrying manifestoes and proclamations to the Rumanians.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

London, November 2.

A Palestine official message states:—The Turks attacked at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the neighbourhood of Beirut-el-Jabal and Beirut-el-Jabal and gained a foothold in our position. We ejected them at daybreak, taking two hundred prisoners. The enemy's losses in recent attacks have been very heavy. Our aeroplanes dropped a ton of bombs on a camp, the railway, batteries and an aerodrome at Talkaram, an important junction of Turkish communications.

GERMAN WAR CREDIT.

London, December 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Reichstag has voted a credit of fifteen milliards, the Independent Socialists alone voting against.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Determined Enemy Attack.

London, December 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, writing on December 1, says: Yesterday's German attack was a big determined effort to cut our railway communications in two places, making our salient probably untenable. The attempt definitely failed. The Germans retain some of their gains but they are insufficient to exercise tactical effect on the situation. Our counterattacks were so vigorously pressed home that the northern line was almost wholly restored, while in the south they went beyond, occupying the village of Gonnelleu, lying in the dip between the two ridges. The Germans have little to show for their costly attack.

They probably took some prisoners, but it is believed that such gains as had to be abandoned under the pressure of the first rush were blown up, so that our proud claim that the Germans have not taken a single gun intact since the beginning of the Somme offensive will probably still hold. The enemy losses are known to have been very heavy. The southern attack was on a front of 15,000 yards. Apparently the enemy employed five assaulting divisions. By ten o'clock the enemy was well into Gonnelleu and at about mid-day we delivered the counter-attack.

French Line Maintained.

London, December 1.
A French communiqué states: The artillery duel increased on the right bank of the Meuse and in the Besmont and Bois Le Chateau sector, being followed by a violent attack on the positions north of Bois des Fosses. The assailants were driven back after lively fighting, and our line was entirely maintained.

FURTHER SUCCESSORS IN PALESTINE.

London, December 1.
A Palestine official message states: The enemy rushed our advanced works on Thursday night on the south bank of the Naharja, in the vicinity of Birket-el-Jamus, establishing himself close to our line. Australian mounted troops on Friday morning surrounded a detachment, taking 148 prisoners. We took 408 prisoners on Friday at Beirut-el-Fokha.

FINAL STAGE IN EAST AFRICA.

London, December 1.
An East Africa official message states: General Northey's troops are concentrating westward of Mohel Valley and are co-operating in measures to deal with the last remaining German column, which is estimated at about 2000 rifles. (Continued on page 3.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, December 1.
The silver market is featureless.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE WEST.

London, December 1.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that the enemy did not attempt to renew, last night, his principal attacks on the Cambrai battlefield. We successfully repulsed local attacks to the south-west of Vendhuile. The hostile artillery was active in the Scarpe valley. We drove off three attempted raids last night to the south-west of La Bassée. We carried out two successful raids in the neighbourhood of Warneton.

London, December 1.
A German official message states: The battle near Cambrai broke out in great violence. Our counter-attacks for the improvement of our positions met with complete success. We threw back the enemy on Gonnelleu, Anneux and Cantain. We stormed the heights on both sides of Banteux and captured Gonnelleu and Villersgislain. The enemy's counter-attacks on Gonnelleu collapsed. We captured 4,000 prisoners and several batteries.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Amsterdam, December 2.
The "Lokal Anzeiger" doubts whether the German jubilation at the Russian peace offer is justified, owing to the instability of the Bolsheviks and the possibility of Japanese invasion of Russia.

A JESTFUL JUDGE.

Since Mr. Justice Edden came to Singapore there has been more provocation for "laughter in court" than previously. His Lordship seldom loses an opportunity of enlivening the solemn concentration of legal argument, and in such ways as he can making litigation as palatable as possible.

In his judgment on Saturday, in the Westminster Club appeal, his Lordship referred to the original Club, formed from the employees of the Westminster Construction Co., and having traced its career up to 1914, observed:—"Then, according to the evidence, apparently there was a war, and the Club stopped its landable pursuit."

If the use of the word "apparently" may be taken to indicate that his Lordship is not altogether convinced, despite a great weight of evidence (amounting in cases to many hundred weights of iron describing gentle curves through the "empress" at extraordinary velocities), an attempt to reach Berlin, via N.D.L., might prove effective.

Later, referring to the appellant's defence that they were in reality the old Club reconstructed, Mr. Justice Edden put the matter in this way:—"From the original Club the appellants trace their descent, though, of course, with a very heavy bar sinister."

During the hearing of the argument in the case two days previously, Mr. Braddell, commenting on the suggestion by Mr. Beatty that the Club was used for professional gaming, ventured that "if I may use the expression, is the bee in the bonnet."

His Lordship:—"Or the Beatty bewildered? (Laughter in Court.) A demand for increased sitting accommodation in Mr. Justice Edden's court may be anticipated."—*Singapore Free Press.*

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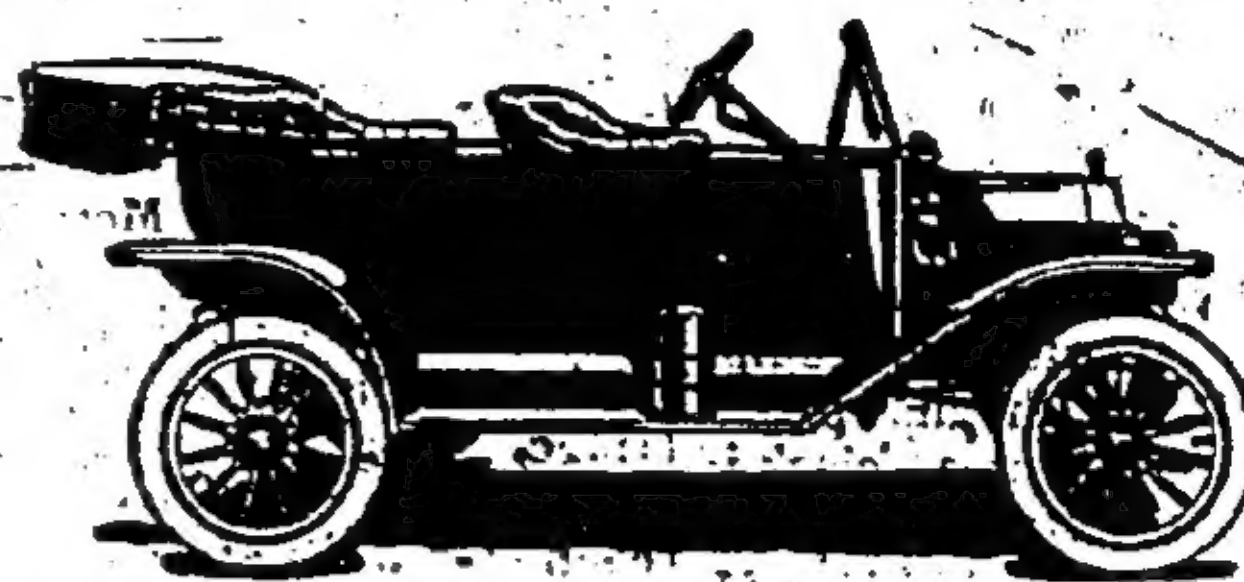
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GENERAL NEWS.

No Hats For Women!
All the milliners in London who are not too indignant for speech are jeering at Captain Elliott, the military representative at the City Local Tribunal, who had the temerity to suggest to a hat manufacturer that the manufacturers of women's hats was not of national importance. "Absurd!" said one indignant millinery consultant, voicing the general feeling, to a *Daily Express* representative. "It is too ridiculous for words. What are we to do on Sundays?" she inquired. "Are we not to go to church, or shall we wear a handkerchief or a mantilla?" "Think what some of my customers would look like in mantillas! Cannot you imagine a stout old lady with a grating purple fringe thrown over her forehead and forehead? Another milliner suggested that innumerable could be suggested if the supply of hats was discontinued," and added: "Then we shall have to get some doctors and undertakers back from the front, and every one will be worse off than now."

Suspected Meat Tin.
An unopened meat tin which aroused suspicion at Hampstead has been handed over to Scotland Yard, where its contents will be analysed. The tin is stated to have been served out to a local volunteer, who, being a traveller in the canned meat trade, was struck by the unusual label which reads as follows:—*Advance Special Coked Corned Beef, Frigorifico Argentino Central Buenos Aires, Republic Argentina.* Inspected and passed under the supervision of the Argentine Government under Law 4,483 of December 27, 1904. Being unaware of any such trade designation, and recalling recent stories from Scandinavia of attacks by Germans on smuggled explosives in cans ostensibly containing meat, the recipient took the tin to the police. It seems that the label quoted above was also used on cans handled by German agents in neutral countries.

Singing Master's Appeal.
Mr. Norman Sterling Mackinlay, son of the late Mme. Antonette Sterling, appealed at the Metropolitan Asylums Board Tribunal for an extension of the period formerly allowed. Mr. Walter Frimpton, for the applicant, said that his client, aged 41, had formerly been passed for active service, but on re-examination had been classified O1. The peculiar hardship of the case was that Mr. Mackinlay, who had had to attend work, both as a special constable and a volunteer, owing to his health had during the last 12 years built up a singing school in Baker Street, where he had 50 pupils under his direct tuition. He had spent over £300 on the premises, which must be sold if he were called up in September, as proposed. The landlord declined to reduce the rent, and the full Army allowances of a married man would hardly cover his insurance. An extension of three months was granted to allow a substitute to be found as teacher in the school.

Patriotic Parcel-Carrying.
The following official announcement has been issued by the Ministry of Food:—Persons shopping are reminded that it is more than ever necessary for them to save labour and petrol by carrying home all light parcels up to 14 lbs. in weight, in spite of the fact that tradesmen may express their willingness to deliver. In the United States, although the problems of war economy are new, there is already very keen attention to this matter. In this proclamation issued by the Governor of New York State, shoppers are advised that they can be patriotic in five ways. They can carry home parcels whenever possible, except less prompt deliveries of heavier parcels without complaint, avoid having goods sent home at all unless they are sure to be kept, and take back to the shop such goods as are portable when return of them cannot be avoided. Both the stores and the public want to do their duty to the country. There should be no need to emphasize an appeal of this nature here in the present stage of the war.

GENERAL NEWS.

Canton Military Government Loan.

The local Chinese authorities have received instructions from Peking and Nanking to warn Shanghai people against subscribing to the \$50,000,000 loan which is being floated by the Canton Military Government, as the Government will not recognize any such loan, says the N. C. Daily News.

Gifts for "France's Day." Recent contributions to the London Committee of the French Red Cross, as a result of "France's Day" collections, include:—Liverpool, £8,074; Sunderland, £1,234; Jersey, £814; Nottingham and district, £750; Burnmouth, £737; Southampton, £623; Marylebone (per Mrs. Edwards), £509; Folkestone, £379; Oroydon, £343; Devonport and Stonehouse, £275; the Piccadilly Hotel (per Mrs. Cassali), £253; Lynton and Lynmouth, £163; Harrow, £185; Faversham, £149; Burton-on-Trent, £139; and Minehead, £106.

51 Years Master of Almshouses. The death occurred recently at Etwell Lodge, Derbyshire, of Rev. David Crawford Cochrane, who had been Master and Chaplain of Sir John Port's Hospital at Etwell for 51 years. Mr. Cochrane, who was 83 years of age, took his B. A. degree at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1857, proceeding to M. A. in 1860. In the following year he was admitted to the equivalent degree at Oxford, completing his course. Ordained deacon in 1859, and priest in 1860 by the then Bishop of Ely, he served his first curacy at Holy Trinity, Barton-on-Trent, and afterwards worked in Mauritius for about five years. Since then he had held the livings of Scropton for two years, Barrow with Twyford for nine years, Delbury for four years, and Etwell from 1889 to 1899. He was appointed Master and Chaplain of Sir John Port's Hospital—the foundation of almshouses dating back to the 16th century—in 1866.

Problem of a Hawker's Age. A Police Court puzzle was presented at Boston, Lincolnshire, when Albert Colman, a hawker, was charged with being a military absentee. He claimed to be over age. When before the medical board at Lincoln he had given his age as 38 years and 311 days, but he now said that was a guess. He gave an age to fit in with his wife's age. When arrested he declared that he was 43 last March. His solicitor told the Court that Colman was the son of travelling hawkers, whose children's births were never registered. In this case the Registrar-General and Somerset House had been appealed to in vain. A statutory declaration by the mother and an aunt that Colman was born in a caravan at Newport, Mon., on 22, 1874, was put in, but the Magistrate refused to accept it as evidence, and ordered the man to be handed over to the military.

A Hungry Jury. A jury who retired to consider their verdict in a case heard before Judge Rentoul at the Central Criminal Court returned after an hour's absence and announced that they could not agree. One of the jurors said that he thought a little lunch might help them. "I had my breakfast," he added, "at 7 o'clock this morning, and have had nothing to eat since." Judge Rentoul.—If that were likely to lead you to a verdict one way or the other it could be managed. The foreman.—If we were allowed to have some food I think that it would help us to arrive at a verdict. Our present physical condition does not conduce to amicable agreement. We are most desirous of arriving at a decision, but when men are very hungry they are indisposed to listen to the arguments which must be used in order to persuade the minority. Judge Rentoul.—In my native country a juryman once took in a quantity of beef and a small bottle of whisky with him, and said, "Boys, I'm for an acquittal." That weighed with the jury entirely. (Laughter.) The others saw that they had to give in from the necessities of the case. A juror.—Even if we had refreshment we should never agree. Judge Rentoul then discharged the jury.

NOTICES.

VICTOR RECORDS

THE
RECORDS OF QUALITY.
NOVEMBER SUPPLEMENT

JUST RECEIVED.

GIVE US A CALL AND MAKE

YOUR SELECTION.

MOUTRIE'S,

VICTOR AGENTS.



THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

Alleged "Doping."

At Hendon, Edward Fonseca, aged 29, sister's mate, was charged under the Defence of the Realm Act with having taken drugs to render himself unfit for military service. Frederick William Cheese said that the accused told him that he had doped himself, the effect being that after having been examined by five doctors at Mill Hill Barracks he had been totally rejected for military service. The witness informed Fonseca that he also had to report himself at Mill Hill, and the accused replied:—"I can give you some stuff that can get you exempted, but you have to be very careful how much you take. An overdose would kill you." The Bench ordered a remand, refusing bail.

Army Control of Wool.

The Secretary of the War Office recently made the following announcement:—The War Office (British Wool section) desire to bring to the notice of all persons concerned that no person carrying on the business of a textile manufacturer in any factory or workshop in Great Britain is allowed to receive any wool (grown or to be grown on sheep in the United Kingdom) from a grower, to be made up into cloth or yarn for the use of the grower. The Department is, however, prepared to consider the issue of licences to persons who have been accustomed to carry on this business in the past to buy certain amounts of wool offshoots from farmers, or to make such offshoots up for farmers' own use, on the following conditions:—(1) That the applicant shows to the satisfaction of the Director of Raw Materials that he is unable to take Army contracts; (2) That he agrees to observe all general and special conditions that may be laid down in the licence issued to him by the Director of Raw Materials. It should be specially noted that licences will only be issued for the purchase or making up of such offshoots as mentioned and defined in the Wool (Offshoots), 1917, Order—i.e., locks, brocks, dagging, gathered and fallen wool. In no circumstances will a licence be issued for the purchase or making up of fleece wool.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Chin Mean Lin, 32, Winglok St. from Montreal.
Chut Hee, c/o Hong Thong Beng, from Batavia.
Engguan Guankee, from Penang.
Jackson, from London Sub.
Lowpeacock, from Saigon.
Marques Emilio, from Shanghai.
Oysin, 430, Connaught Road West from Penang.
Tranchung, from Saigon.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, Nov. 29, 1917.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Shinyick, from Kobe.
Sengmoh, Winglok Street, from Amoy.
Yungsheong, from Tokio.
Luncheon, from Kobe.
Gan House, c/o Nanyang Tobacco Company, 13, Racecourse, from Swatow.

Chanabichow, 17, Third Floor, Old Billy Street, from Shanghai.
John Stewart, Passenger Dutch Steamer Oranje, from Shanghai.
T. KRING, Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, Nov. 30, 1917.

Japan's Disastrous Floods.

According to the investigation of the damage done by the last typhoon and floods, as announced at the Home Department, the loss in the prefectures throughout Japan is estimated at ¥ 7,000,000. The prefectures that sustained the greatest damage are Kioto, Osaka, Kanagawa, Wakayama, Nara, and Niigata. It is believed that after exact investigation, the Department will give subventions to the prefectures.

Football Association Council.

The new council of the Football Association has been completed, but there is a considerable reduction in numbers, only 27 county associations and other bodies entitled to a representative having sent in nominations. Those which have failed to do so are Royal Navy, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, East Riding, Kent, Leicestershire, Liverpool, Oxford University, Suffolk, Surrey, West Riding, Wiltshire, and Worcestershire.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bell. Apply Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES in MORETON TERRACE and Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES on Shameson, CANTON.

OFFICES in York Buildings.
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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—At the Peak, HALF HOUSE. Suitable for two bachelors. Partly furnished. Terms very moderate. Apply Box 1339 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

LOST.

LOST.—A long-haired black tom CAT, with white muzzle, underpart of neck, chest and paws. If found or seen, kindly inform W. Armstrong 8, Stewart Terrace, No. 94 Peak.

WANTED.

WANTED.—TWO ROOM and kitchenette FLAT in the down town or lower level districts, suitable for a bachelor. Please give price, location, and size of rooms with reply. Address: Box 1346 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.



VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
"	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 6th
December, 1917,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Oak hatstand with bevelled mirror, tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, blackwood tables, teapots, flowers stands and stools, writing tables, vases, ornaments, pictures, lace curtains, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.
Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboards, dinner waggons, ice chest, dinner and dessert services, electroplate ware, cutlery, glass ware, etc., etc.
Double and Single brass and brass mounted iron bedsteads, and double wardrobes dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Also
2 Cinematograph Machines.
On view from Wednesday, the 5th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

THE PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

IT IS HEREBY notified that Mr. J. ORAM SHEPPARD has been appointed Acting Agent of this Company at Hongkong effective from December 1st 1917. It is also notified that the Headquarters of the General Agent for China and the Philippines will be transferred to Manila, P.I., as from December 1st 1917.

R. C. MORTON,
General Agent,
Hongkong, 29th November, 1917.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

BAZAAR—BAZAAR—BAZAAR
On Saturday, 1st December, 1917, and two following days,
Commencing each day at 10 a.m.

Ladies' Dresses, Children's Frocks, Table Covers, Handkerchiefs, Boys' Tunic and Sailor Suits, and Jewellery.

In a large variety of style. N.B.—No ticket can be exchanged for Souvenir if presented after 3rd December, 1917, when the Bazaar will be closed.

"LUCKY WELL" OF TOYS!
Children's Stalls of Sweeties, Chocolates and Confectionery of every description. Give your Children a Treat by sending them to the Bazaar.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1917.

NOTICE.

WE have this day appointed Mr. HENRY ARMAND HENRICKSON CASTRO Manager of our business at Hongkong and have authorised him to sign our Firm Name per procuration. Dated this 1st day of December, 1917.

CARVALHO & CO.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

EXCLUSIVE NEW DESIGNS IN
BRITISH MADE SILK

MOTOR SCARVES.

SUITABLE FOR

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.

NOW SHOWING

AT

SHAW'S

WOOL AND SILK MUFFLERS. LINED AND UNLINED CLOVES. DRESSING GOWNS. WAISTCOATS. FLANNEL PYJAMAS. PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR. ETC., ETC.

J. T. SHAW

Tailor and Outfitter

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

AUSTRALIAN



THE BEST OBTAINABLE.

SECOND TO NONE

HAMS.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL THE LEADING COMPRADORES.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

NOTICES.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VEXES ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2990. HONGKONG.

THE

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the Goods they ship, and the Colonies and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate Sailing Days.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 25s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 2s, or larger advertisements from 2s.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY, 68, AVE. 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.



WATSON'S DRY GINGER-ALE

FRAGRANT. AROMATIC. DRY.

"Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Pints \$1.20 Per Doz.
Splits 70 Cts. ..

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
BOTTLED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Tel. 436.

DEATH.

MARQUES DA SILVA.—On November 27, at the Shanghai General Hospital, Carminia, the beloved wife of Mr. M. M. Marques da Silva, of the Standard Oil Co., aged 24 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1917.

THE FOOLISH TALK OF PEACE.

After close on three and a half years of exhausting warfare, it would indeed be surprising were there no sign of weariness among the belligerent nations. We need therefore be in no way perturbed because there are groups of people who are beginning to argue that it would be as well to cease fighting and to talk of peace. Among these are the handful of extremists who have gained the ascendancy in Russia, and the pacifist cranks who thrust themselves forward in every war and who imagine that they alone of men have a correct appreciation of the situation. Judging by his ill-timed letter, Lord Lansdowne appears to have given ear to these individuals, but the chorus of disapproval which his effusion has drawn forth makes it abundantly evident that he merely voices the sentiments of an insignificant minority of the people. We can understand his anxiety that all this bloodshed and suffering should cease, but men with a sane outlook than he are more anxious that, having entered upon the task, the Allies should properly finish it, so that there shall never again be a danger of a periodic renewal of these terrible times. The present is a time for the taking of long views; we must bear the great burdens of the moment, keeping steadfast and inflexible, because only in this way can security be obtained for the future happiness of the civilized world.

What good and sufficient reason there is for the attitude of holding out the olive branch to our enemies we cannot see. The situation to-day, so far as Germany's culpability is concerned, is no whit different from what it was three years ago. The enemy is still in occupation of territory the integrity of which he had pledged himself to respect, and he shows not the slightest inclination to release his hold on it. The sinking of merchant vessels, with no regard to the safety of those on board, still continues to be an essential part of the German programme, while the raiding of open towns and the slaughtering of innocent civilians are methods of warfare to which the enemy still subscribes. To think, therefore, of giving up the struggle now, merely because of war weariness, would be to admit that the Allies were never justified in entering upon it, besides being a lasting dishonour to the gallant dead. It would suit Germany's book to a nicety to secure a cessation of hostilities now, but such a step would be for the Allies the biggest and most fatal blunder known to history. Those who talk of peace indulge in all manner of nonsensical blather about evidence of the German people's desire to hold out the hand of brotherhood. They delight to paint a picture of the German masses being a saintly, peace-loving people unfortunately under the spell and domination of autocratic rulers. But if there is any discontent in Germany to-day concerning the war, we prefer to think it is due to the cause cited by Mr. Bonar Law—that the military system is not giving the results expected of it. Had Germany been winning, we should hear precious little, even from the German Socialists, about an "honourable peace." As it is, we get the German Chancellor talking of a "realisation of national ideals" (we all know what that means) and of Germany securing herself as to be able to "ward off enemy attacks." This latter comes well from a nation which had no scruples about over-running a neutral state and enslaving its inhabitants. No; the spirit of German militarism is still not crushed, and, until it is, we cannot honourably think of peace. The end may not come solely through Allied military victory, for, as Mr. Bonar Law well says, let the Germans but realise that we can continue longer than they, and the change of feeling in Germany will itself bring the results that we long for. But that change can only be effected by the Allies displaying a steady determination to fight on and by convincing the enemy from our successes that we have the power to outlast him. That is precisely why the pacifists are damning their own cause when they urge a hurried, premature stoppage of the fighting.

From whatever viewpoint the question is considered, it is clear that peace would be fatal to the Allied aim. The Kaiser and his co-criminals still hold the rein, and we cannot negotiate with them. Their signatures to any settlement Treaty would not be worth the paper it were written on. We have precedent for taking that view. Thus, so far from thinking of peace, we must fight on with unflinching determination, striking hard and often at the enemies of mankind. Unlike Germany, we have not yet attained the full power of our strength. America has yet to throw her fighting strength into the scale. And to even think of crying a halt before the United States has had opportunity of striking a blow for liberty would be to bring lasting shame on our name. Let us cast aside all this futile parleying and, in the words of Mr. Lloyd George, some time back in the House of Commons, "get on with the war."

A Popular Attraction.

"Heather Day" has come and gone, as also has the good old Scottish Fair, which was one of the happiest ideas ever carried out in the Colony. It is all too seldom that we have here in Hongkong such an opportunity for happy-go-lucky relaxation of this order, and we do not hesitate to say that events of this kind go far towards breaking down the foolish social barriers which in the ordinary life of the Colony are all too apparent. Such celebrations thus serve a double purpose, for in addition to the general enjoyment which they inspire they mean much for sweet charity's sake. By Friday's and Saturday's events, the Scottish community has done itself immense credit, and we feel sure that when the complete financial results are announced it will be found that a really magnificent sum has been raised. The Fair was such a popular attraction that it seems almost worth thinking about whether the Colony could not do with a permanent Fair Ground, to be open every Saturday night, the whole of the proceeds, after meeting expenses, going to war charities. The services of patriotic residents could no doubt be counted upon to make the idea feasible, and if the plan could be carried out it is certain that a substantial and regular source of raising additional war funds could be secured.

Scandinavia's Neutrality.

I will be roved with satisfaction that the Scandinavian Conference "has again affirmed its solidarity and the determination of the three nations to maintain neutrality, however long the war lasts." Talk, of course, means that despite their close proximity to Germany, Denmark and Norway intend to take no active part in the war, but means we suppose, that Sweden, despite her flighty breach of neutrality as disclosed in the doings of Count Loxburg and the Swedish Legation in Buenos Aires, intends to turn over a new leaf and to act honourably towards the Entente Allies. It is likewise to be hoped that, because of this reaffirmation, neutral merchants will bear in mind that in supplying Germany with commodities, in the manner in which they have undoubtedly been doing for a considerable time past, they are acting dishonourably towards the Allied belligerents. It is, of course, one thing to supply the enemy in the ordinary way of commerce, but it is quite a different matter, and one that is likely to meet with sharp reprisals—when, as in the case of Holland supplying Germany with material to build fortifications in Belgium, a country commits a grave breach of neutrality. In their own interests the Scandinavian countries will find that strict adherence to their affirmation of neutrality will, in the long run, unquestionably be the best for them.

Siberia "Independent."

The telegram which we print in another part of this issue, and which states that "Siberia is about to declare her independence," will be read with mixed feelings. Siberia is, of course, part of Russia's vast country, and even the proposed steps towards "independence" are not likely to make it otherwise. But Siberia's relationship with Russia proper has always been of a most sinister kind as for centuries, Siberia has been little else than Russia's prison house—the home of the many thousands of political malcontents who have been taken to that dreary, desolate and, for the most part, ice-bound territory, and allowed to languish in prison and practically in exile, breathing maledictions towards Russia and Russia's rulers. Now all is changed or about to be changed. The chains have fallen from the Siberian captives and, in their new-found freedom, they have proclaimed their independence—political independence apparently—of the rest of Russia. While all responsive to humane feelings will rejoice at the change that has come to Siberia, the Siberians in common with those of the rest of Russia, should not be allowed to forget that they are still under a deep obligation to the Entente Allies to assist in doing their share in ridding Europe of the curse of Prussian militarism.

DAY BY DAY.

EVERY PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IS ON THE BATTLE-LINE TO-DAY AND EVERY MAN WHO QUILTS IT WITHOUT GOOD CAUSE IS A MILITARY DESERTER.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of the fall of Belgrade.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Li Shui Kum, \$100; Yeung Shui Wong, \$50; Lai Hon, \$25; Yeung Tsun Cho, \$25.

Heavily Fined.
A Chinese who was found on board the s.s. Jacob with four pounds of raw opium and seven tins of prepared opium in his possession, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, and fined altogether \$1,200 or six months' hard labour.

"Heather Day"—Pictures.
A Fong has taken a most splendid picture of the "Heather Day" festivities, his collection of fourteen different photographs being well worth securing. These are now on view at Messrs. A. Teck and Company's store, 20, Des Voeux Road, and the whole of the proceeds of the sales will go to the Scottish Red Cross Fund.

Charge Withdrawn.
The adjourned case from the Criminal Sessions, in which a Chinese named Jeng Kim-pau was charged with disobeying a deportation order, was continued this morning, when the Hon. Attorney-General said he wished to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case. The Chief Justice stated that the Hon. Attorney-General, on behalf of the Crown, had withdrawn the charge, and the prisoner would therefore be discharged.

Coconut Oil.
Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, to defend a Chinese who was charged with the unlawful possession of 29 barrels of coconut oil valued at over \$1,000. The man was found to have had the oil put on a cargo boat, but, apart from saying that he had been employed to do so, could not give any explanation of his possession. He could not find the man for whom he was acting. His Worship again adjourned the case.

Desire For "Employment" Gratified.

A Chinese was arrested yesterday for larceny and when he was taken to the Police Station it was found that the man had been banished for ten years only six months ago. He was charged with returning from banishment, before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, and his excuse for returning was that he wanted to find employment as a coolie. His Worship found him employment in the form of one year's hard labour.

The Misses Woods.

The society entertainers, the Misses Aileen and Doris Woods, who have made such a favourable impression among those in Hongkong who have been fortunate enough to witness their clever work, will again present their novel Cabaret to-morrow (Tuesday) night at the U.S. Club, Kowloon (by courtesy). It is being given in conjunction with the Kowloon Cricket Club and tickets may be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries of both Clubs. Ten per cent. of the proceeds will be given to the B'nai B'rith.

Bricklayer's Tall Story.

A Chinese bricklayer was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with the larceny of seven sacks from a sugar factory. His defence was that four of the sacks had been given him to use as a quilt when sleeping in the street and that the other two were his own property. He used them to keep his belongings in. His Worship did not believe this story, and, in view of the fact that the man had a previous conviction for larceny, sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

THE "HEATHER DAY" FAIR.

Saturday Night's Happy Doings.

As was anticipated, the Scottish Fair in connection with the "Heather Day" celebrations proved a great draw on Saturday afternoon and evening. In the afternoon, the golf competitions were the principal attraction, while the auction of the Zio exhibits, by Inspectors Taylor and George Watt, was responsible for a good deal of fun and also brought in a substantial sum. At night, a big crowd thronged the Fair grounds, and everybody entered thoroughly into the spirit of the occasion. The Joy Wheel was the scene of continuous merriment and must have produced a huge sum of money, while among the many other features which came in for extensive patronage were the Merry Go-Rounds, the Shute, the Aerial Flight and the shies at Von Tirpitz and the U boat. Poor old Tirpitz, "battered" by successful marksmen, was subsequently hanged. At the Palace of Varieties a splendid programme was given by the popular "No. 9," while the boxing contests proved one of the best attractions of the evening. The selections rendered by the band of the 18th Infantry were greatly enjoyed, as also were the efforts of the pipers, who were accompanied by two naval men, in Pipers McKinnon and Hendry, of H.M.S. In connection with the Zio, it may be mentioned that the extremely amusing pedigree cards on view were drawn up by Inspector Gerrard. Throughout the whole grounds the fun was kept up till midnight, and occasion was taken to convert the Zio exhibits into a dancing hall, the music being supplied by the pipers. As yet, the official figures are not available, but it is expected that the total takings will be in the neighbourhood of £40,000.

The Boxing Contests.

There were some really splendid boxing contests during the evening, and for arranging such an excellent programme Inspector Wildin and those who assisted him (Inspectors Clark and Lindsay and Messrs. Ward and Todd) are deserving of every thanks. There was a large crowd of onlookers, including H. E. the Officer Administering the Government and many other prominent residents. The principal events were provided by naval men, and there were two knock-outs registered. M. W. S. Bailey was referee and First Class Petty Officer Moat was time-keeper. The latter and Stoker Atkinson, who are to meet in the main event of the Police Reserve Boxing Tournament on Monday next, were introduced to the company during the evening. The evening's results were as follows:—

A. B. Donohue v. Stoker Kinsey—Donohue was knocked out in the fourth round.
Stoker Martin v. Stoker Arbuckle—Martin won on points after six rounds.
Leading Stoker Smyth v. Leading Seaman Ramsden—Ramsden was knocked out in the fourth round.
Stoker Booth v. Stoker Powell—Three rounds, ended in a draw.
An exhibition of three rounds was given by A. B. Treherne and "Sapper" Miles.

Golf Competitions.

The following are the results of the competitions played during the Fair over the St. Andrew's Course on the Murray Parade Ground:—

RUNNING POOL.

Mrs. F. Matland ... 18
Capt. F. E. Milner Jones 19
Mr. K. M. Cumming ... 19
Messrs. W. D. Kraft, A. C. Davison, W. T. Elson, and T. A. Loughlin tied for 4th prize, the draw, which resulted as follows will be played over the Course to-day at 5 p.m.—Mr. A. C. Davison v. Mr. T. A. Loughlin; Mr. W. T. Elson v. Mr. W. D. Kraft. 475 cards were taken out, at \$1 per card.
Mr. Cumming unfortunately has had to scratch on account of leaving the Colony and will be awarded 3rd prize.

CLOCK GOLF.

Mrs. N. Neighbour ... 19
Mr. F. E. Glassbrook ... 20
The following tied for 3rd and 4th prizes and are requested to play off to-day on Murray Parade ground at 5 p.m.—Miss Wilkinson, Messrs. W. R. Neighbour, A. C. Leith, G. B. Dunnett, T. A. Loughlin, K. E. Greig, W. Ross and M. M. Mass. The result of the draw is as follows:—Mr. T. A. Loughlin v. Mr. W. R. Neighbour; Mr. M. M. Mass v. Mr. K. E. Greig; Mr. W. Ross v. Mr. G. B. Dunnett; and Mr. A. C. Leith v. Miss Wilkinson. There were 148 cards taken out, at \$1 per card.

BOGEY COMPETITION.

Mrs. T. E. Pearce 2 down 9 cards.
Mr. W. Ross 2 down 28 cards.
SPECIAL PRIZE FOR MOST ENTRIES.
Ladies.—Mrs. T. E. Pearce.
Gents.—Capt. F. E. Milner Jones.
The "Colonel Bogey" rather lost its popularity on account of the other golf attractions, but was nevertheless the source of drawing a good income, a record of which was not kept on account of the irregular prices charged. "Colonel" Bogey and his assistants take this opportunity of thanking those who kindly lent their clubs for the occasion.
Winners will be given their prize on calling for them at Mr. Ritchie's office, 2, Queen's Buildings.

Note.—Competitors for to-day's events are requested to take their own clubs and balls with them, as they will not be supplied on the ground.

The Raffles.

In connection with the Scottish Women's B.B., a lady discovered on presenting a winning ticket on Saturday evening, that her prize, a handsome camera, had been stolen. The circumstances elicited apologetic assurances that the Committee would replace the missing prize, but since the cost for same would have to be defrayed from the proceeds of the Fair, the lady has most generously decided to relinquish all claim to the prize.
Further results are as follows:—

Ten Club Raffle by Mrs. Tomlinson, Queen's Buildings.—Won by Ticket No. 223, Mrs. R. M. Dyer.
"Consolation Raffle"—Won by Ticket No. 209, E. S. Ainsley.
"Spud Raffle"—Won by Ticket No. 240, Mr. D. Gow, who gave the prize back to be auctioned.

20 Cents Lottery.

Substantial prizes were offered in the 20 cents lottery held at the Scottish Women's Stall. The tickets were numbered from 1 to 46, and the winning numbers were:—

No. 1—2,191	No. 24—1,591
" 2—897	" 25—1,835
" 3—1,789	" 26—199
" 4—1,588	" 27—1,397
" 5—1,537	" 28—1,983
" 6—1,373	" 29—1,184
" 7—2,230	" 30—188
" 8—743	" 31—288
" 9—1,034	" 32—1,138
" 10—1,831	" 33—868
" 11—1,583	" 34—878
" 12—275	" 35—782
" 13—1,081	" 36—1,092
" 14—1,109	" 37—918
" 15—39	" 38—1,388
" 16—1,071	" 39—13
" 17—102	" 40—1,895
" 18—2,088	" 41—81
" 19—288	" 42—1,112
" 20—1,004	" 43—1,588
" 21—281	" 44—42
" 22—816	" 45—1,922
" 23—2,168	" 46—1,639

The prizes may be obtained by applying to Miss Sloan, Matron, Government Civil Hospital, at any time up to 5 p.m.

Zoo Guessing Competitions.

The following were the winners of the Zoo guessing competitions:—
Weight of six pigs, 473½ lbs.
1. L. Gay 475 lbs.
2. A. R. Jones 476 lbs.
3. Q. M. S. Hole, Pte. Pringle 483 lbs.
Weight of two sheep, 1493 lbs.
1. W. G. Glendinning, Peter Oliver 150 lbs.
3. A. E. da Silva 153 lbs.
Weight of black goat 504 lbs.
1. Mrs. Barton 50 lbs.
2. Mrs. Stubb 52 lbs.
3. A. D. Robson 49 lbs.
Weight of all the above animals combined, 674½ lbs.
1. Dr. Forryth 650 lbs.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Had the event occurred before the war, what anxiety there would have been in Russia to gain recognition by the Powers of her new status as a Republic, says the *Taily Chronicle*. But within a few days of the raising of the curtain behind which the Tsar had been deposited, she was recognized as a democracy. She was a republic in all but official style, and is sure of a benison on the new name. Twelve years ago Finland, Georgia, and the Baltic provinces resolved themselves into republics, but the Court very soon resolved them back into tyrannical entities of the Empire.

An assassin's knife prevented the attempt of Henry IV. of France, three centuries ago, from attempting a sort of League of Nations. His "Great Design" was to thwart Austria, as we are now thwarting Germany, in her plan to establish a universal monarchy. His plan was to convert Europe into one federal republic, comprising fifteen States, some of them monarchies, some of them Commonwealths, with a permanent council of commissioners, and an elective Emperor as President. But Russia would not have been admitted, she, with Turkey, was considered as not really European. She has had to bide her time.

Mr. Bonar Law, who was 59 recently, has added lately to his scanty opportunity for recreation an occasional game of lawn-tennis. Indoors his greatest pleasure, in rare leisure, is a game of chess. In pre-war days he often had games at the House of Commons, and proved an excellent player. He has been a most industrious reader all his life, preferring solid literature to ephemeral publications. Although he was 42 before he entered the House—and he urged a friend not to be so late in beginning a political career—all members agree that he has made an excellent leader.

Colonel Sir Arthur Lee has done some memorable things both in his military and Parliamentary life, but in banding over for the fire of future Prime Ministers of England the beautiful mansion of Obquerens in the Chilterns he has achieved immortality. Sir Arthur is one of Fortune's favourites. She endowed him not only with a pleasing presence, but with an aptitude for study that made his profession of soldiering a pleasure and a success, and at the same time opened up opportunities of world wide travel. When he ceased to be our military attaché at Washington, fortune still attended him in the House of Commons, even when as Civil Lord of the Admiralty he committed that blinding indiscretion of 1905 which inflamed the Tirpitz's scarlet the North Sea. That which would have been unpardonable in another was forgiven to the epigrammatic imperialist of the Navy.

It is the simplest gift from home which Tommy Atkins values most. To a soldier from the Midlands a parcel of food, &c., had been regularly sent each fortnight, and, in a recent one, were enclosed a few sprigs of heather gathered from the Warwickshire moorlands of Sutton Coldfield. Tommy wrote: "Thanks so much for the glorious purple heather. Nothing I have ever received reminded me so vividly of the dear homeland and recalled the joys of my youth. I can't pretend to explain it, but my hardened heart was touched at the sight of those simple blooms, and tears came to my eyes."

A milk monopoly, with which we are now threatened, already exists to a certain extent in London, where nearly all the dairymen are Welsh. They are the only Gentile tradesmen who contrive to hold their own even in the Jewish quarters of the East-end. There seems to be some mysterious connection between the Cumbrian-Britannic race and dairy products. In Paris practically all the latheries, we believe, are owned either directly or indirectly by one Welshman's close cousin, the Bretons. Before the war we imported a large quantity of butter and cheese from Kerry, the capital of Brittany, and

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

Royal Engineers v. Royal Garrison Artillery.

Played on the Navy Ground on Saturday. The teams were as follows:—R.E.:—Clarke; Blumfield; Looser; Charters; Smith; White; Strange; Townsend; Gordon; Horlop; Pascall. R.G.A.:—Devine; Dickson; Edgeler; Townsend; Telford; Gorman; Youngman; Gritton; Green; Taylor; Barton.

Referee: Mr. Loach. In anticipation of a good game, a large crowd lined the ropes. The R.G.A. started with great dash and skill severely testing the R.E. defence. Shot after shot was put in only to find Clarke in grand form. This lasted for about a quarter of an hour, when the Sappers settled down to their game. Play now became more even, both ends being visited in turn. Just before half-time, the Sappers were awarded a penalty for hands. Strange took the kick and with a powerful drive put his side one up. Half-time:—R.E., 1; R.G.A., 0.

From the restart the R.E. got away and Gordon rushed the ball through. The Gunners could not keep up the pace they set at the start, the Sappers having most of the game. From a well placed centre by Strange, Townsend headed No. 3 into the net. Close on time, Strange got a clear run. He, after beating the back, put the ball into the net well out of the goalie's reach. The Gunners tried hard to reduce the lead, but the R.E. ran out winners, by 4 goals to nil.

Comments:—The chief feature of the match was the fine exhibition of goal-keeping by Clarke, who saved shots that would in many cases have scored in the ordinary course of events. The Sappers are a well balanced side, with each individual working hard for the common good. The Gunners have a fine side, and on the run of the play there is not such a wide margin as four goals between the two teams. Green is inclined to work on his own too much, especially when he has two good inside men with him.

Defence Corps v. Navy.

Played on the Club Ground, the following being the teams:—H.K.D.C.:—Goldenberg; McCubbin; Cave; Kilton; Stewart; Rodger; Grimmett; Cietell; Irvine; McTavish; Stalker. Navy:—Crocker; Cosker; Black; Cornish; Smith; Biggs; Hatchison; Llewellyn; Hines; Quin; Soudy.

Referee:—Mr. Pugh. These teams were well matched, the game resulting in a win for the Defence Corps by 1 goal to love. Play was of a keen character, with the Defence Corps having a little better of the exchanges. Grimmett and Stalker put in some fine centres, but the Navy defence was quite equal to the occasions. The Navy had some good openings, but their shooting was lacking. Half-time came with the Corps pressing, the score sheet being blank.

The second half was productive of quite good football. McTavish and Stalker putting in some good combined work. Stewart put in a fine long range shot which Crocker tipped over the bar. Hatchison got away nicely on the right, but put behind. Play was transferred to the other end, where Black, in trying to clear, handled the ball in the penalty area. Stalker took the kick and easily scored, Crocker diving to save the wrong way. Close on time, Hatchison met with an accident and had to leave the field. Result:—H.K.D.C., 1; Navy, 0.

Comments:—The Corps quite deserved their win. Grimmett made his first appearance this year, which made quite an improvement in the team. The Navy tried three new men, but the did not appear to be an improvement on the old players. Of course, this was their first game with a team who are strange to them.

LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

R.E. (Reserves) v. Kowloon. Played on the Navy ground. The teams were represented by the following:—Kowloon:—Jen-

nings; Parco, Knight; Van Imdenberg; Muckett; Monson; Taylor; Finch; Moosden; Abbas; Tatem, R. E. (Reserves); Salter; Simonds; Cruickshanks; Cuckow; Waller; Webber; Millard; Baker; Durso; Todd; Reakes. Referee:—Mr. Tucker.

The R.E. pressed hard from the start but could not score for quite a time, when Millard netted the ball after a good run. Kowloon now had their share of the game, and Salter was called upon to save on several occasions. Further goals were added to the Sappers' credit by Durso, Baker, and Todd, the R.E. winning by 4 goals to nil. Kowloon have quite a lot of good men, but they need practice, and although they were beaten by four clear goals, there is not such a wide difference as the score suggests.

Staff & Depts. v. St. Joseph's College.

Played on the Club Ground, and resulted in a win for the College by 3 goals to nil. This was quite a fast game, both sides being very keen. The Staff and Depts. have struck a bad patch and have still to register their first victory. St. Joseph's have quite a good team, and thoroughly deserved their win.

CRICKET.

University v. C.R.C. This League fixture was played at Chaiwanby. By on Saturday, a pleasant game ending in victory for the University by 45 runs. The Home side could not cope with the visitors' bowling, though they almost scored a draw, the last man being run out five minutes before time. Scores:—

University	C.R.C.
R. A. Ponsorby, c Wei Lee San, b Ng Sze Kwong...	38
F. A. Redmond, c Wo Po Kung, b Ng Sze Kwong...	1
W. Gittins, b Un Hew Fan...	0
J. D. Wright, c Wei Lee San, b Yew Mao Chung...	0
K. Brayshaw, b Ng Sze Kwong...	41
G. E. Marley, b Yew Mao Chung...	24
A. H. Romjha, c and b Ho Win Kin...	13
W. Hall, c Wong Po Keung, b Ng Sze Kwong...	10
C. Atterzi, run out...	0
Chesh Ton Lock, run out...	2
J. M. Jack, c Wong Kwok Kwang, b Ng Sze Kwong...	0
Extras...	3
Total...	130

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ng Sze Kwong...	10	5	2	51
Un Hew Fan...	6	2	12	1
Yew Mao Chung...	4	1	33	2
Ho Win Kin...	8	1	31	1
Chinese Recreation Club.				
Ng Sze Yuen, b Brayshaw...	23			
Yew Mao Chung, c Brayshaw, b Marley...	20			
Ng Sze Kwong, b Marley...	2			
G. Lee, b Brayshaw...	5			
Ho Win Kin, b Brayshaw...	4			
H. Obing, c Gittins, b Brayshaw...	9			
Un Hew Fan, b Brayshaw...	0			
Wei Lee San, b Brayshaw...	2			
Wong Po Keung, b Redmond...	6			
Kwok Shin Yau, run out...	6			
Wong Kwok Tsang, not out...	0			
Extras...	9			
Total...	85			

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brayshaw...	14	5	27	6
Marley...	13	1	49	2
Redmond...	4	0	0	1
Craigengower v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.				

This friendly game at Happy Valley proved most interesting. Craigengower winning by 15 runs. Scores:—

Craigengower	83rd Co. R.G.A.
A. W. Grimmett, b Mann...	11
B. W. Bradbury, b Athorne...	5
F. Thompson, b Athorne...	22
T. Ford, c Veal, b Athorne...	1
D. K. Kharsa, c Perkins, b Taylor...	0
L. A. Kosr, st. Hanley, b Perkins...	40
W. Pitt, c and b Perkins...	2
J. D. Norris, b Athorne...	6
R. Bass, not out...	8
W. Graham, T. Thompson, did not bat...	...
Total...	93

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Athorne...	12	4	28	4
Mann...	5	0	27	1
Taylor...	3	1	17	1
Perkins...	3	5	21	2

83rd Co. R.G.A.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Perkins, b Graham...	1			
Taylor, b Grimmett...	8			
Mann, b Graham...	8			
Athorne, b Graham...	15			
Glead, not out...	17			
Page, c Thompson, b Grimmett...	25			
Sharp, b Graham...	8			
Hanley, c Pitt, b Graham...	1			
Nicholls, b Graham...	0			
Veal, st. Ford, b Graham...	0			
Warburton, c Ford, b Graham...	2			
Extras...	3			
Total...	78			

Bowling.

Bowling.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Grimmett	...	13	1	43 2
Graham	...	12	3	0 32 8
University and v. Chinese				

University and v. Chinese Y.M.C.A. These teams met on the University ground on Saturday, the scores being as follows:—

University, 1st Innings:	
S. A. Ismail, c and b Choa ...	3
R. Bisto, b Choa ...	0
P. Edwards, c Gittins, b Choa ...	0
Lim Keng Sim, c Abbas, b Choa ...	31
D. K. Samy, b Choa ...	13
Chesh Sin Kah, run out ...	0
Choa Tiang Keng, b Abbas ...	0
F. Baker, b Choa ...	0
En K. Hoe, not out ...	0
Charington, b Abbas ...	4
J. Bisto, c Chan b Choa ...	1
Extras ...	4

Bowling.

Bowling.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Choa	...5	1	17	7
Abbas	...5	0	35	2

Y.M.C.A. 1st Innings. G. F. Turner, c and b Keng Lim...

...A. Houder, c and b Keng	...	0
Lim...	...	0
...An Foo Key, c and b Keng	...	0
Lim...	...	0
...g Tattung, b Samy	...	7
...t Gillins, b Samy	...	8
...t. Choa, b Samy	...	3
... Wong, b Samy	...	10
...t. Lee, b Samy	...	5
...t. Abbas, b Samy	...	14
... Chan, b Samy	...	8
... Mann, not out	...	1
Extras	...	8

Bowling.

Samy	12	4	48	7
Keng Sim	7	1	30	3
Ismail	4	1	8	0

University, 2nd Innings. S. A. Ismail, c Mann, b Choa...

nn Keng Sim, b Abbas ...	0
K. Samy, b Abbas ...	1
ash Sin Kah, c Mann b	
Choa ...	7
hua Tiang Keng, b Abbas...	7
Baker, c Lee, b Abbas ...	3
o: K. Hoe, not out ...	5
harrington, c Abbas, b Choa	0
Basto, b Abbas ...	4
Extras ...	7

Bowling.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
108 ...	6	0	24	3
bas ...	7.3	4	14	6
ann ...	2	1	7	0

Y.M.C.A. 2nd Innings. R. Bisto, not out...

Extras...	2
Total, (for no wickets)...	27
Bowling.	

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Re CRUZ BASTO & COMPANY, late of Prince's Building, Victoria Hongkong, Merchants.

A fourth and final dividend of \$5.20 per cent has been declared in the above matter.

NOTICE is hereby given that above mentioned dividend may be received at the Trustee's office, Mercantile Bank Building, 7, Queen's Road Central, on Tuesday the 4th day of December 1917, and on any subsequent day between the hours at 10 a.m. and 12 o'clock (noon).

Creditors applying for payment must produce any bills of exchange or other securities held by them and must sign a receipt in the prescribed form. Dated this 29th day of November, 1917.

C. A. DA ROZA, A.S.A. Trustee.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th December, 1917,

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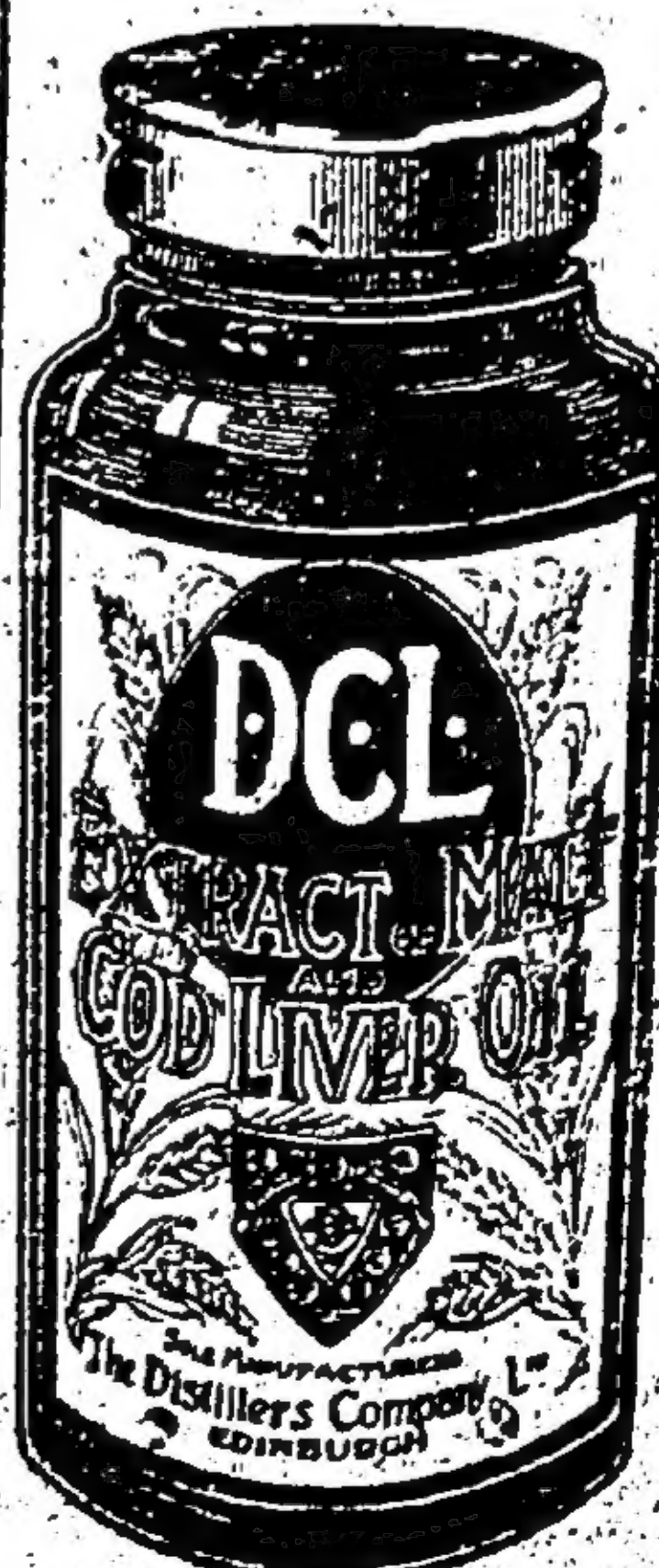
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	T. 16,000 TUES. 11th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine	T. 21,000 SATUR. 15th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 FRI. 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
KOBE and Yokohama.	Benten Maru Capt. Yamamoto	T. 8,000 SATURDAY. 1st Dec.
KOBE and Yokohama.	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki	T. 8,000 TUESDAY. 18th Dec.
KOBE and Yokohama.	Tolomi Maru Capt. Araki	T. 8,000 SUNDAY. 2nd Dec.

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YAMATO MARU	22,000	11th Jan.
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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
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Tjibodas		3rd Dec.	7th Dec.	Kobe
Tjimanock		20th Dec.	25th Dec.	Shanghai

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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

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Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI. 7th Dec. at noon.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES. 11th Dec. at noon.

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed. 5th Dec. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Fri. 7th Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Tuonsang	Fri. 7th Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 14th Dec. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Southern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

State and British Shipping.

"The Compendium" for September, devotes a large portion of its editorial pages to an evisceration of the exhaustive report recently submitted by the Special Committee of the Chamber of Shipping and the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association on the maintenance and future of British shipping. No more important document was ever issued to the shipping trade declares our contemporary. It is so comprehensive and bears evidence of so much deliberation that it would take a volume to dissect and elaborate its facts and conclusions. It is for that matter, rather over-weighted, and tends, therefore, to be academic where it might be pertinent, and deliberative where it might be positive. It is weighty and well-considered, and marshals its array of facts and figures with admirable thoroughness, and balances its arguments with scrupulous care. Its defect is its heaviness, its weakness that it rather fails to crystallise a definite trade policy after the war, especially in relation to foreign State-aided shipping, and the certainty of bitter competition from Germany, backed by all the resources and all the determination of a country which still hopes by whatever devices means to wrest the trident from British hands. But that is largely because the committee declines to obtrude the shipping interest at the expense of the nation and the Empire as a whole, admitting at once that there are national and imperial considerations of deeper and graver importance than the prosperity of shipowners. It is for this admirable reason, that the committee, recognising itself to be a responsible body, is content to state its views rather than dictate a lead. The report is no fighting manifesto; it is no slogan cry to shipowners to be up and at the Government in defence of their interests, as one or two critics would have had it. In the end it will be found that the report is all the more effective for being impartial and judicial. On the question of State control, "The Compendium" thinks the report is sound and emphatic, laying it down that the first care of the State must be to do nothing to imperil the pre-eminent position which the United Kingdom holds in the international trade of the world, and that in maintaining this position the energy and enterprise of individual citizens is the greatest asset which the nation possesses, an asset which could never be replaced by either State assistance or State control. "Our experience during the war of the State as a manufacturer, a merchant, and a shipowner," it adds pertinently, "has demonstrated the impossibility of Government controlled business ever holding its own in international commerce." That is very well said, and is something to be remembered. Summing up the report, the Editor of "The Compendium" says:—It repeats many home truths, which are perhaps worth repeating just now, but it proposes no drastic changes in our shipping policy. It condemns Government interference in the building and managing of ships, and limits State control to ensuring the safety of our vessels and their crews, but favours financial assistance in restoring lost lines and trade connections. In this connection the State is invoked to continue the prohibition against the transfer of British ships to foreigners for not less than five years after the war, and also to reserve the country's ship repairing facilities for British ships for two years after the war. Also the State is asked to leave shipowners a sufficient margin on their profits for new building. In the net result, the report simply proposes that British shipping should return to the status quo after the war, and for the rest it would leave our shipowners a free hand to regain their position in the world's trade. Most shipowners, I imagine, will agree with this broad conclusion, but it is just possible that some fighting will have to be done before the status quo is restored, particularly in the matter of taxation, and perhaps also in the matter of Government supervision, if certain bureaucratic and doctrinaire elements in our policy are not kept well in hand. And in any case, we shall probably have a Minister of Shipping, unequal to the task of the Shipping Controller to watch in a kindly spirit rather than to dominate, the interests of British shipping. This the Chamber of Shipping has always contended for.

CONSIGNEES

100

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1).
RUSSIAN ELECTION RESULTS.

Petrograd, December 1.
In the Constituent Assembly elections the Maximists in Petrograd polled 422,000 votes, the Cadets 347,000, and the Social Revolutionaries 152,000. Messrs. Lenin, Trotsky, Milukoff and Rodicheff have been elected. The six Ministers of the Provisional Government have been confined to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. They were offered a vote on condition that a military guard accompanied them to the polling station, but they refused. The Cadets head the poll in several provincial towns.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Amsterdam, December 1.
In the Reichstag Dr. Von Kuehlmann said that the rumour that Rumania had offered to negotiate a separate peace was unconfirmed.

Speaking in the Reichstag on the forthcoming Russo-German peace negotiations, Dr. Von Kuehlmann, the Foreign Minister, said that Germany's policy in that connection would be guided by firm but moderate statesmanship based on the facts. He spoke somewhat vaguely about the reorganisation of affairs in the East, fully taking into account the rights of nations to determine their own destinies, with the qualification that permanent and essential Russo-German interests must be safeguarded.

THREATENED STRIKE OF COTTON WORKERS.

London, December 1.
The Executive Committee of the Operative Cotton Spinners' Amalgamation have issued instructions to members in all districts to tender one week's notice to cease work. All notices must be lodged in the course of the ensuing week. The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association has conferred with the Amalgamation of Card Room Workers and offered a further advance in wages additional to the immediate ten per cent. already offered, but the nature of the offer was not disclosed. The Conference adjourned for consideration of the matter.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, December 1.
A German official message states: Italian attacks against Monte Peticia failed.
An Italian official message states: Intense artillery firing on the whole front continues.

A COOLIE'S DEATH.

Sequel to Chase of Gamblers.

Mr. J. B. Wood held an enquiry this afternoon into the circumstances arising out of the death of a Chinese coolie who met his death by falling into a nullah, his skull having been fractured, after he had been chased, among others, for gambling.

The Coroner said deceased was one of a group of coolies who were playing some game inside the gate way of the military ground in Queen's Road East, near Arsenal Street. Inside the gate way, a short distance off, was a nullah. The coolies were playing inside the entrance, on the edge of the nullah. Circumstances which occurred resulted in: deceased falling into the nullah and the base of his skull being fractured.

Corporal Arthur Gillard, R.E., and manager of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, went into the box, and the Coroner, addressing him, said he had seen a statement made by witnesses and he would like him to understand that he need not give evidence or answer any questions unless he so wished.

Witness said he was passing the gateway on the day in question when he saw about 20 Chinese coolies gambling. The men were squatting on the path on the edge of the nullah. The men were playing with money. He did not see them playing with anything else. Witness passed quite close to them. When he got up to them, he stopped, and stooping over them, he pushed them away. The men scattered and he went on. He did not see anyone fall in the nullah. He did not know whether she had a stick.

The Coroner:—What you say now does not quite agree with what you say in your statement. In this you say:—"I rushed at the crowd and waved my stick." Witness, in reply, said what actually happened was that he pushed them away with his hands. He pushed them, but did not strike them.

The Coroner:—Why did you interfere with them?—Because they were gambling. Groups of men are frequently there for the same purpose. He did not want them gambling on military land. He heard of the man having been injured the following day. The Coroner:—What steps did you take?—None. When I heard of the man's accident I went with Mr. Bradbury to the spot, where I

LAWN TENNIS.

Ladies' Singles Open Championship.

The first round of the above has resulted as follows:—

Mrs. Sandeman (U.S.B.C.) v. Mrs. Kent (L.R.C.), won by Mrs. Kent.

Mrs. Lindell (U.S.B.C.) v. Mrs. Hill (Taikoo) won by Mrs. Lindell.

Mrs. Bell (L.R.C.) v. Mrs. Draper (U.S.B.C.) won by Mrs. Bell.

Miss Mitchell (Taikoo) v. Mrs. Nisbet (L.R.C.) won by Miss Mitchell.

Miss Robinson (U.S.B.C.) v. Miss Wilkinson (L.R.C.) won by Miss Robinson.

Mrs. Scott (Taikoo) v. Mrs. Beckwith (U.S.B.C.) won by Mrs. Beckwith.

Mrs. McNeill (Taikoo) v. Mrs. Digby (L.R.C.) won by Mrs. Digby.

Mrs. Goodban (L.R.C.) v. Miss Ablong (Q.R.C.) won by Miss Ablong.

Raffle Result.

The winning number in Miss Fairall's raffle for the doll "Highland Lassie" is 231.

saw drops of blood. I did not report the matter to the Police or the Military Authorities.

The Coroner, addressing the jury, said the cause of death seemed to be the action taken by the witness. He did not report the matter, but some time afterwards Mr. Bradbury came along and, seeing what happened, took action.

Inspector Sim:—Had you any instructions from the Military Authorities to deal with gamblers?—No. I am positive that had deceased been one of the men of the circle I cleared I should have seen him fall, and I should naturally have stayed to pick him up. None of the other coolies attracted my attention.

A Police Reserve constable named Bolly said he was passing the nullah and was following behind the last witness, who dispersed a crowd of gamblers, who rushed away, one of them falling into a nullah. The last witness did not take any notice.

Witness looked into the nullah and saw deceased bleeding profusely. Sergeant Marriot of the Naval Yard Police arrived, and deceased was attended to. The corporal did not strike any of the coolies.

The enquiry is proceeding.

CHINESE LABOUR CORPS.

The Coolie Colony in France.

Writing in the London Morning Post, Miss Cicely Hamilton gives us an interesting glimpse of the life of the Chinese coolies in France. She says:—

The town where we loaded up with cinematograph apparatus was the usual medley, half French, half British; but once well out into the country the landscape, by reason of its hedgeless fields, was a landscape purely French, and the village we reached at the end of a ten-mile run was likewise a product of the soil. Once through its street we swung sharp to the right, and a blue-clad figure, stopping to gaze at us, showed a brown-yellow, oblong face, with heavy lidded eyes and an upstanding brush of black hair. If I had ever travelled in the East I suppose I should have thought of Hongkong or Canton instead of the South Kensington Museum—whence an Eastern carving had come to life to meet me in the byways of France.

Within another few minutes we were in the thick of the Chinese colony, and blue-coated coolies exchanging a profusion of incomprehensible vowels sounds, were hauling out the cases and the cylinder—in smiling anticipation of the hour of amusement ahead. For the most part the colony and its officers were housed in tents; more solid institutions in the shape of huts were only found in the hospital quarter of the settlement. Hence it was in the hospital quarter of the settlement that the afternoon's performance took place. The temporary theatre was already crowded when we entered, and one of the first things I noticed about the audience was how much more quietly it sat, how much more seldom it talked, than a similar crowd of ourselves. There was very little speech or fidgeting during the somewhat long preparations before the start. The ranged spectators watched with interest while the operator—a girl worker of the Y.M.C.A.—got her apparatus under way, and, on the whole, the performance went quietly, laughter and exclamation being far less frequent than they are with a Western audience. There was, as I have said, little movement—only here and there flutter of a paper fan.

The selection of films for a Chinese audience must need anxious thought on the part of a conscientious showman. The explanatory note, written in English, conveys nothing to the Chinese intelligence, and the average cinematograph story, even at its simplest, presupposes a certain acquaintance with the background against which it is set. Evidently, however, a certain measure of bewilderment does not hamper the coolie's enjoyment of the "shadow theatre," as he calls it. As often as the Red Triangle cinema and car can be spared to travel to the camp the "shadow theatre" will collect a brimming audience. There were two shows one after another, on the day I made my visit, and it was a sight to see the long queue line up for the moment of admittance to the second.

All the same the incidents that aroused the greatest amount of audible appreciation were those that explain themselves to the human being all the world over—a regiment of Indian cavalry passing along a street, a pool of water in which various comic characters were submerged at repeated intervals, and a bicycle chase by the same comic characters, accompanied by divers misfortunes. The rhythm of cavalry is a mystery to no man, and the wailing, the tumble, the bodily mishap, is a jest from Lima to Labrador as well as from China to Peru.

A picture-show necessitating darkness, we sat with closed windows and doors; so the air was good after the stifling heat of the hut, and tea was good in the officers' mess—tent, with a round-faced boy with a blacking-brush head as the dearest and nearest of waiters. The Savoy at its best could not have surpassed him for attentiveness; you had hardly put down an

CORPORAL SCOTT.

Loses a Fight at Home.

The following is from Boxing concerning Corporal Scott's appearance at the National Sporting Club on October 2:—

Opl. Scott was looked upon as a "stone moral" for the Novices' Comp., but Leading Seaman Wilkinson's right-hand punch, which sprang him twice in the 1st round, added to his (Scott's) weak defence, brought about his downfall. He did not recover from this until half-way through the 2nd round, but then he punished the stoker with left hooks and right uppercuts in a way which suggested that a K.O. victory might come his way. However, the sailor was very tough, and, keeping his feet to the finish, though hard pressed, secured the referee's casting vote. We were justified in tipping Scott as the ultimate winner of the comp. because of inside information we possess, and, in spite of this setback, we shall still continue to pin our faith to the R.E. from Hongkong. In any case, Scott showed that he can accept a heavy punch without quitting, and he desires us to say that he would like to meet his conqueror again over 10 or 15 rounds. If Wilkinson desires to have a small side stake, Scott will be only too happy.

empty cup before, swift and soft-footed, he was there with an offer to refill it. After tea, while the cinematograph operator went back to peripatetic at her duties, the more fortunate members of the party were toured round the camp and saw its sights—the laundry, the cook-house, the open-air patients lying out under paper umbrellas, and a hapless individual undergoing punishment after the manner of his race, with his head thrust through a square collar of wood, whereon was written for his countrymen to read the crime that had brought him to this pass. One learned without surprise that the first set of the sinner on being released is usually to scratch his recently inaccessible nose.

There are no women in the camp. The hospital "dresses" are Chinese orderlies who have acquired some skill in English; not that this would seem to be a necessity for the post, as many of the medical officers have worked in the East and mastered the language of their patients. One of these medical officers, after the fashion of the British all the world over, employs his leisure in teaching the Chinamen games. So far these are elementary, of the follow-my-leader order, but the measure of success he has attained with his pupils makes him hopeful of a future when the coolie will really know how to play.

There are artists in the colony, both musical and plastic. Little temples are favourite work of the latter; miniature temples fashioned from the soft local chalk with the aid of no tool but a nail. I brought one away with me, its price a packet of tobacco; very cunningly contrived and elaborate, with door-steps, a platform, and glazed windows. As for the musicians, from what I heard I should judge them to be divided into the classes of drummer and fiddler. The soft, unaccompanied beat of the drum was pleasantly frequent in the compound; and infinitely attractive was the rarer plaint of the two-stringed Chinese fiddle. We stood to listen outside a tent whence came the alien little melody; which was all the more arresting because the fiddler played unseen—very sweetly, to himself, without an audience.

The second picture-show over, the apparatus was hoisted aboard, and we made our way back whence we had come. One moment we were running past groups of blue figures who stood to look after us with glancing black eyes, who had olive-brown faces, who squatted on their heels, who were Asia incarnate, and next we were back in a village street, which was France and nothing but France. What I saw that afternoon is one of the minor consequences of Armageddon; which has accomplished many things more important, but few more fresh and incongruous than the gathering of an audience of Chinamen to gaze at a cinema in Pictardy.

SERIOUS FIRE.

Two Houses Absolutely Gutted.

A rather serious fire took place last evening, four houses in Queen's Road Central being involved.

An alarm was given just before six o'clock that fire had broken out on the ground floor of 261 and 263, Queen's Road Central, occupied by the Wah Cheong Firm, carrying on business as foreign goods dealers. The first floor of the building is used as a dwelling house and the top floor is a store. The fire was found to have first broken out on the ground floor of No. 261, and is said to have been caused by a foki striking a match to examine the meter of a kerosene gas reservoir, when, owing it is thought to a leakage, an explosion occurred.

By the time the Brigade had arrived, so quickly had the flames spread that the top floor had become ignited, and, despite the efforts of the firemen, the two houses were absolutely gutted. Nos. 259 and 265 also became involved and were considerably damaged before the fire was got under control, after about two hours' work.

The amount of damage and the extent to which the premises and goods were insured are at present unknown.

ITALIAN CONVENT BAZAAR.

In connection with the Italian convent bazaar, Mrs. Galluzzi, mother of the Acting Consul General of Italy, who was received by Bishop Pozzoni on her arrival, declared the bazaar opened. She was then accompanied on a round for the inspection of the numerous stalls, laid out in the hall of the new building. Then quite a stream of visitors followed accompanied by a large number of children for whom the stalls were made attractive by a display of toys and confectionery. The Lucky Well provided during the forenoon quite a lot of fun.

In the afternoon, H.E. Mr. Oswald Severn, the officer administering the Government, accompanied by his private Secretary (Mr. R. Ponsonby Fane) did the Convent the honour of paying a visit to the bazaar. His Excellency also patronised the fair by making a few purchases. Later in the afternoon Miss May, daughter of H.E. the Governor, was good enough to visit the Bazaar; she was also an interested patroness.

During the rest of the afternoon the bazaar was visited by quite a large number of friends of the Convent, including Lady Chater and the wives of the leading Chinese gentlemen in Hongkong.

The band of the St. Joseph's Congregation, under Bandmaster Vassallo, provided quite an interesting programme of music while the bazaar was in progress.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Musketry Course 1917-18. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Section (No. 1 Company) are provisionally warned to attend the Range on Sunday, December 9.

Members of the Band, Orchestra, Buglers and Drummers and Ambulance drivers of firing the 1917-18 Musketry Course will send in their names immediately to their O.O.s. Classes of instruction will be arranged for these units.

Forty-four men fired on Sunday, 2nd December. Highest score obtained, 110. Average per man, 80.2. Eight qualified as "Marksmen" and 17 as "First-Class Shots."

Hotel-keeper's Heavy Loss.

A Japanese hotel-keeper, of 230, Praya East, has reported to the Police that during yesterday a serving boy broke open a locked drawer and stole \$1,104.50 in bank notes and a quantity of jewellery valued at \$245.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

AN EDUCATION QUERY.

[To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—I would like to know if the Director of Education has read the article on education in the October number of the Contemporary Review. I should like to know why classes in the Upper Grade at Queen's College are so large. As a parent, I do not think I am getting my money's worth with my boy in a class of over thirty pupils.

Yours etc.
A CHINESE FATHER.
Hongkong, Dec. 3, 1917.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of December 2 as follows:—

Although the Civil Governor's post has been decided by the Provincial Assembly in favour of Wu Han-man, who also has shown his inclination to accept it, Luk Wing-ting and the commanders of Kwangsi troops are all in favour of Li Ju-hon resuming office. Li, on the persuasion of Luk and the Tachan, returned to Canton on the 1st inst. and agreed to resume office. A notice to this effect has been issued.

On receiving a report that the cruiser Kiang Tai had suddenly left the Canton river on the 1st the Acting Tachan has despatched the Intercourse Secretary of his office, with an official letter, to see the British Consul on the Shamesan, requesting him to ask the Hongkong Government to stop the cruiser Kiang Tai and the gunboat Kwong Lee. The latter has also been missing since 29th ult. when the commander was on shore.

An official notice has been distributed to all districts by Tang In (a former Detective Inspector in Hongkong) stating that he has received official appointment and a seal from the Generalissimo to be the head of the Recruits Enlisting Bureau of Kwangtung and therefore the local officials should render him their assistance. It is interesting to note that the acting Tachan has at the same time ordered the recruits to be disbanded.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang and his son, Wu Chih-shui, have called on Dr. Sun and consulted on important matters for two hours.

In reply to a query made by Dr. Wu Ting-fang as to why the bomb was thrown at him, the acting Tachan said laughingly:—"May be the fellow wants to take my post."

A Dry Month.

According to the Botanic Garden returns, the only day on which any rain fell last month was the 1st, when only 1.2-inch was registered.

Opium Possession.

For the unlawful possession of five taels of prepared opium, a Chinese was fined \$500, or three months' hard labour by Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning.

Services "At Home." At the Sunday afternoon "At Home" in the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, 749 men availed themselves of the kind invitation of the Services' Entertainment Fund on the four Sundays in November. On the last Sunday of the month, there was a record attendance of 242, a fair proportion of these being from amongst the naval men in port. The Services "At Home" continues to provide a very happy social hour and the kindness of the subscribers of the S. E. F. is fully and freely recognised. Expenses are kept down to the lowest possible limit compatible with the provision of a good, hearty tea. Subscribers to the Fund are cordially invited to look in at the Home on any Sunday afternoon from 4 to 6.30 p.m. and judge of the results for themselves.

HONGKONG SOLDIERS' PAY.

Particulars of the New Adjustment.

We are officially informed that a telegram has been received from the War Office to the effect that the pay of troops in the China Command has been adjusted.

The details of the new arrangements are:—Local allowances, which are paid in local currency, are to be added together and converted into sterling at \$10 to the £, which amount is then added to the sterling pay. If the total amount exceeds £300 per annum, a maximum amount of £300 may be converted at 2½, half of the balance at 2½, and the remainder at the current rate of the day. Any emoluments under the maximum of £300 per annum are payable as to 75 per cent. at 2½, half the balance at 2½ and the remainder at the current rate of the day.

To-day's Routine Orders contain the following War Office telegram dated 30th November:—"With reference to your telegram as to the rate of exchange, scheme approved for conversion in China. Command except Wei-Hai-Wei as from Nov. 1st as follows:—

Para. 1—For purposes of calculation add together pay and all allowances issued locally, taking allowances for this purpose at 10 dollars per pound. For quarters and issues in kind regulated Lodging Allowance and local value of rations should be taken.

Para. 2—75 per cent. of total thus arrived at in sterling up to maximum of £300 per annum be converted into Dollars at 2½ to the Dollar.

Para. 3—One half of excess of total over £300 per annum may also be converted at 2½ to the Dollar.

Para. 4—Amount in Dollars arrived at para. 2 and para. 3 will be inclusive of local allowances issuable in Dollars.

Para. 5—Balance will be converted at current rate of exchange.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN?

The expression "run-down" comes from the feeble action of an unwound clock, and the comparison is a good one. Applied to health, it means a condition in which all the bodily functions are enfeebled. Appetite fails, the digestion is impaired, the nerves are impoverished, the complexion becomes pale, there is no animation, but rather worry and mental depression. Fatigue is a constant symptom.

No particular organ being effected, you must look for relief to the blood, as it circulates everywhere. Improvement in the blood is quickly felt throughout the entire system, and Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are the best and most convenient blood builders. As your blood becomes rich and red, the various organs regain their tone and the body recovers its vigour. If you have any or all of the above symptoms try the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills. Obtainable from Chemists everywhere, also \$1.50 per bottle, \$3 for 6, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Free.—Send a post card for a most useful Health Guide to above address.

DEFEND YOURSELF

against the ill of Constipation by the occasional use of

PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle-salt nature laxatives which assure daily regularity, cure biliousness, torpid liver, sick headaches, foul-smelling breath. Of all chemists, or from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, 60 cents the retail price.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

FIERCE BATTLE NEAR CAMBRAI.

London, December 1.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After a violent bombardment, the enemy, with strong force, at 8 o'clock this morning attacked on a wide front to the south of Cambrai between Vaudricourt and Croisicourt. Shortly afterwards, heavy attacks also developed against our positions to the west of Cambrai; in the neighbourhood of Bourlon Wood and Moeuvres. All the attacks from Moeuvres to Moeuvres were repulsed after many hours of fierce fighting in which great losses were inflicted on the enemy infantry by our artillery, rifle and machine-gun fire.

To the south of Moeuvres, from the neighbourhood of Bonaville to Villers Guislain, the enemy succeeded in entering our positions at different points and penetrated as far as La Vaquequerie and Gossencourt. Counter-attacks have already regained La Vaquequerie and drove back the enemy from Gossencourt and from the ridge to the east. The enemy's advance has been checked elsewhere. The fighting continues.

London, November 30.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Low-flying machines fired several thousand rounds at the enemy's infantry on Thursday. One hundred and eighty bombs were dropped on a large dump to the north of the Cambrai-Bourlon railway station and on billets in the battle area. Enemy aircraft was very active. We brought down six and drove down two enemy machines. Three of ours are missing.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

London, December 1.
The Daily Mail correspondent at Petrograd states that Siberia is about to declare its independence under the leadership of M. Pantapin. Ministers have already been appointed and are constantly sitting at Omsk.

London, December 1.
The Daily Chronicle correspondent at Petrograd says that General Dukhonin has invited General Toberbatoff, commanding on the Rumanian front, to become Generalissimo.

London, December 1.
A telegram from Paris states that General Hissou, the head of the Rumanian Mission, interviewed on the Russian collapse, said even at the worst the situation was not impossible. There were plenty of loyal troops among the Cossacks and Ukrainians, besides those of General Toberbatoff, with which a centre of resistance could be established; based on the Black Sea Fleet. The Russian forces in Armenia were being placed under the command of the British in Mesopotamia, and supplies could be maintained by the Siberian Railway, guarded and worked by Americans, and by the Persian Gulf from Persia.

BREAD RATIONS IN FRANCE.

London, December 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Cabinet has decided to ration bread.

SPLENDID GENEROSITY OF THE F. M. S.

London, December 1.
The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that the Federal Council of the Malay States, on a resolution moved by the Sultan of Perak and seconded by the Sultan of Selangor, unanimously decided to contribute a further £500,000 this year to the British Government towards war expenditure, making the Federation's contribution £1,000,000 for 1917. The Federal Council later unanimously passed a resolution in similar manner contributing £750,000 for 1918.

COTTON SPINNERS' DEMAND.

London, November 30.
The representatives of 50,000 cotton spinners have refused the employers' offer of a ten per cent. advance in wages for December and a further ten per cent. in March, insisting on an immediate 32½ per cent. advance.

THE SILVER SITUATION.

London, November 29.
Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., in their silver report, state that the market continues quiet and the price seems but little disposed to move. Shanghai exchange has risen, although the price of silver has fallen. No shipments of silver from San Francisco to China are reported, despite the apparent profit therefrom. The Indian Treasury's silver holding is declining while its gold holding is increasing.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

LORD LANSLOWNE'S LETTER.

London, November 30.
German newspapers give prominence to Lord Lansdowne's letter, hailing it with great satisfaction as "a semi-official feeling." The newspapers are of opinion that it shows "England is beginning to get reasonable."

London, November 30.
Reuter's Agency is authoritatively informed that the following is the Government's view regarding Lord Lansdowne's letter:—"Lord Lansdowne only spoke for himself. Before writing it he had not consulted, indeed, nor had he communicated, with any member of the Government, who read it with as much surprise as anyone else. The views expressed in the letter in no wise represent the Government's views nor indicate in the slightest degree that there is any change or modification in the country's war policy, which is still what it has always been described by the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour. This war policy has been spoken of in different words, but perhaps is best summed up in the recent utterance of M. Clemenceau, namely, the war aim for which we are fighting is victory."

London, November 30.
At a representative meeting of the Conservative and Unionist Party, which was attended by Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Long, Viscount Chaplin and delegates from every part of the country, Mr. Bonar Law strongly repudiated Lord Lansdowne's letter, which he is stated to have described as "a disaster." Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that Lord Lansdowne only spoke for himself. This pronouncement was received with approval and is regarded as constituting the party's official and definite disapproval of the letter. The meeting passed a resolution dissociating itself from sympathy with Lord Lansdowne's letter, and decided to immediately telegraph the resolution to the Allied Conference at Paris.

London, December 1.
Lord Lansdowne, interviewed by the Daily Express, said:—"I should like it known positively that the letter is entirely my own. I consulted nobody about it. An absurd idea has been spread that suggestions were made to me by other people. I want to deny that."

London, December 1.
Mr. Bonar Law, in the course of his speech at the Conservative and Unionist meeting, dwelt on the horrible prospect of a continuance of the war, but said we entered on it in order to get peace now as well as security thereafter in time to come, which was not obtainable by peace now. Lord Lansdowne's letter was based on the strange assumption that peace was possible because the Germans say they are ready to have a part of nations and to discuss disarmament. Mr. Bonar Law recalled the fact that the British Government before the war did not dare suggest disarmament to the Germans. The Germans regarded it almost as a *casus belli* and prohibited the circulation of books recommending it before the war. He believed that a considerable amount of discontent with the present system had grown up in Germany, but that was because the military system was not giving the expected results. If peace came to-day, the very men who had committed the greatest crime in history would be left again in power with the same machine ready to do the same thing whenever the opportunity occurred. Such men would not be bound by a pact of nations because they had signed a Treaty. Mr. Bonar Law asked what force could bind them. The whole world was organized against them to-day in a way unlikely to recur. If we cannot insist on our rights now, how shall we fight against them in new conditions? He was forced to believe that the only way whereby the Germans could be made to realise that war did not pay and that the military machine could not get results was by our obtaining victory. It is, he said, not only by decisive military results that the war may be ended. Let the Germans realise that we can continue longer than they, and the change of feeling in Germany will itself bring the results we all long for.

Mr. Bonar Law uttered a warning that if the pacifist movement were stimulated by Lord Lansdowne's letter and were to assume form in the House of Commons so that the Government could not rely upon the vote of the House for its measures, the Government would not try to remain in office. He asserted that a peace made upon the Lansdowne basis would really be a defeat for us. If in the end we cannot see it through, did anyone really believe that the unity of the British Empire would retain its solidarity and become a greater reality still as a result of the war?

ELECTORAL REFORM IN HOLLAND.

London, November 30.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says that Queen Wilhelmina has endorsed the Bill for Constitution Revision, which finally passed the State-General, granting universal suffrage and proportional representation.

SCANDINAVIAN NEUTRALITY.

London, December 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Christiania says that the Scandinavian Conference has reaffirmed the solidarity of the three nations and their determination to maintain neutrality however long the war lasts.

A HISTORICAL PORT

"A man of the Double Diamond Brand, to drink the health of Mr. Linkinwater."
Charles Dickens' "NOVELS" by CHAPMAN & CO.

DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT
Established 1715

This Brand has been shipped without interruption for the last 100 years, and is the property of MORGAN BROTHERS, London & Oporto.

CAN BE HAD FROM ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
16, Queen's Road.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.OFFICIAL PRICES.
BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks sa. \$630 & 625

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons. s. \$310
North China. b. t. 115
Unions. sa. \$750
Yangtzes. b. ex 78 \$190

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires. n. \$130
H. K. Fires. n. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases. n. \$80
Steamboats. sa. \$184
Indos (Def.). sa. \$152
Indos (Prel.). b. \$33
Shells. n. 110/-
Ferries. n. \$284

REFINERIES.

Sugars. b. \$37
Malabons. b. & sa. \$ 34

MINING.

Kallans. s. 39/-
Langkats. n. t. 15
Rauhs. s. \$2.50
Tronohs. n. 26/-
Urals. n. 30/-
Oriental Cons. n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves. sa. \$96 & 96 1/2
Kowloon Docks. n. \$125 1/2
Shai Docks. b. t. 71

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals. b. \$30
H. K. Hotels. b. \$30
Land Invest. n. \$38
Highways Est. b. \$5.75
K'loon Lands. n. \$ 30
Shai Lands. b. t. 70
West Points. b. \$ 79
Reclamations. n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos. s. t. 175
Kung Yiks. b. t. 16
Shai Cottons. s. t. 144 1/2
Yangtzepeos. b. t. 66
Orientals. n. t. 40

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos. b. \$ 64
China Light & P. b. \$31 1/2
Providents. b. \$74 1/2
Dairy Farms. b. \$24
Green Islands. n. \$7.75
H. K. Electrics. b. \$ 48
H. K. Ice Co. n. \$150
Ropes. n. \$29 1/2
Steel Foundries. n. \$10
Trams, Low Level. s. \$6.00
Trams, Peak, old. s. \$8 1/2
Trams, Peak, new. s. cta. 30
Laundries. b. \$ 8
U. Waterboats. b. \$12
Watsons. b. \$ 4
Wm. Powells. s. \$6.50
Morning Posts. n. \$29

CORRECTED TO NOON MONDAY DECEMBER 4, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/10 3/4
Demand 2/10 3/4
30 d/a 2/11
60 d/a 2/11 1/4
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Hongkong 123 1/2
T/T Japan 133 1/2
T/T India Nom.
Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francisco 69
co & New York 156 1/4
T/T Marks Nom.
T/T France 389
Demand, Paris 389 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 3/-
4 m/s. D/P 3-14
6 m/s. L/C 3-7 1/2
30 d/a. Sydney & Melbourne 3-3 1/2
30 d/a. San Francisco & New York 70 1/4
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. France 413
6 m/s. France 418
Demand, Germany 69 1/2
Demand, New York 69 1/2
T/T Bombay Nom.
Demand, Bombay Nom.
T/T Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Manila 133
Demand, Singapore 123 1/2
On Haiphong 1 1/4 prem.
On Saigon 1 1/4 prem.
On Bangkok 53 1/2
Sovereign 6.80 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz. 43.80
Bar Silver, per oz. 42 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Chinese 20 cts. pieces 7 1/2% dis.
Chinese 10 7 1/2%
Hongkong 20 cents. c. 10

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業法中

Capital (\$4 Paid up) — France 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Farnotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIRANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. ROBERTS, General Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Building, Tel. No. 3552

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP HILL: 10.00 AM, 11.00 AM, 12.00 PM, 1.00 PM, 2.00 PM, 3.00 PM, 4.00 PM, 5.00 PM, 6.00 PM, 7.00 PM, 8.00 PM, 9.00 PM.

DOWN HILL: 10.00 AM, 11.00 AM, 12.00 PM, 1.00 PM, 2.00 PM, 3.00 PM, 4.00 PM, 5.00 PM, 6.00 PM, 7.00 PM, 8.00 PM, 9.00 PM.

SUNDAY: 10.00 AM, 11.00 AM, 12.00 PM, 1.00 PM, 2.00 PM, 3.00 PM, 4.00 PM, 5.00 PM, 6.00 PM, 7.00 PM, 8.00 PM, 9.00 PM.

SPECIAL CARS: By arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building.

Do. Yours, Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all not yet already sold, running at the time stated in the Company's Time Table, but not for special cars, and for special cars, which will be sold only by the Company's Office. No special ticket will be sold and no special ticket will be sold by the Company's Office or by the Company's Office or by the Company's Office.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO. LTD.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Lends on Mortgage of House Property, and advances secured on Pledge.

Advances made on Pledge.

Lends made on the Provident System.

TRUSTEE, REDEEMER OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, and Underwriter and Receiver.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

To the Office of SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS

A powerful, safe, and reliable medicine for all cases of indigestion, constipation, and general debility.

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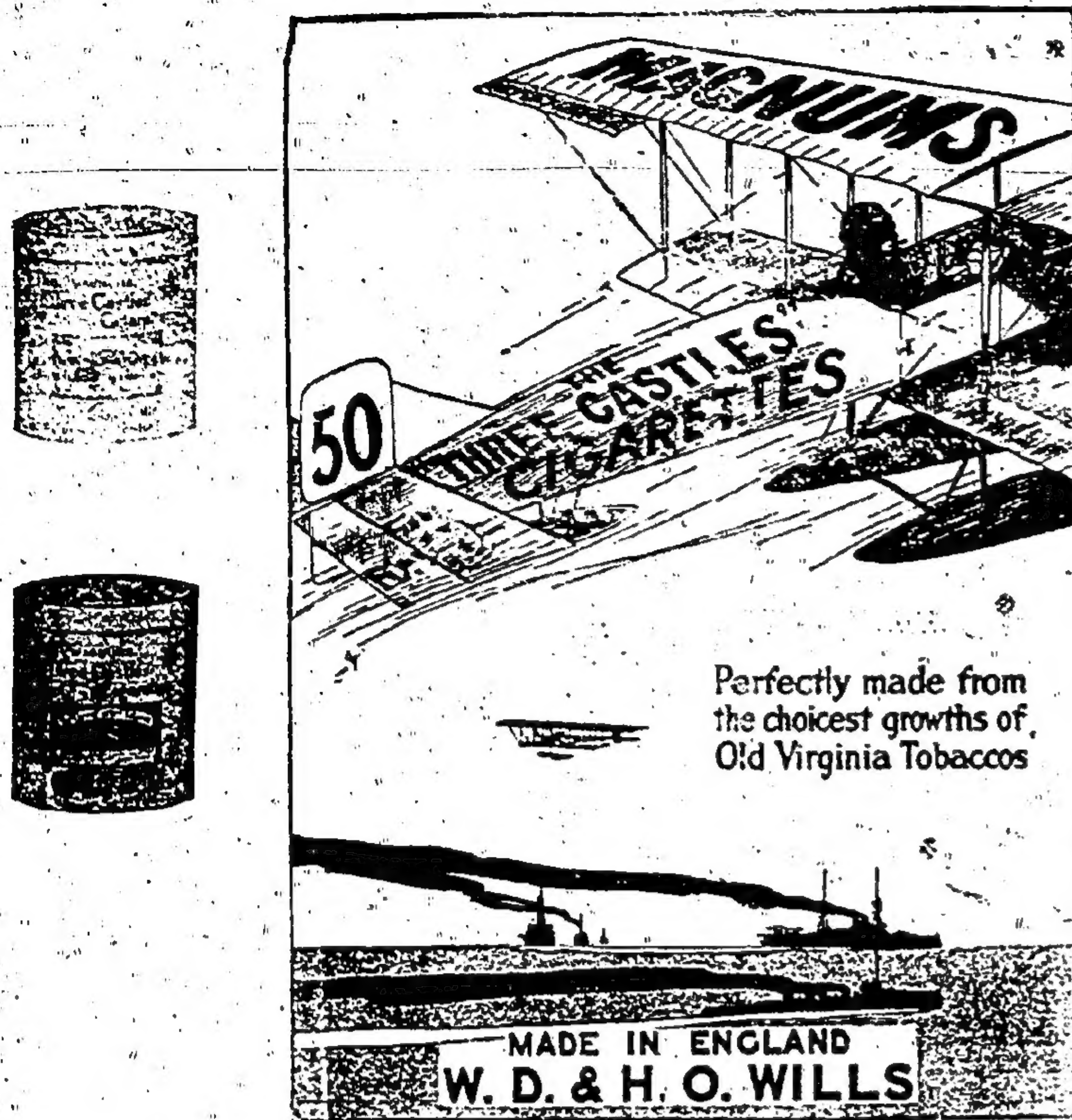
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A SHIPMENT HAS JUST ARRIVED



Perfectly made from
the choicest growths of
Old Virginia Tobaccos

MADE IN ENGLAND
W. D. & H. O. WILLS

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT REICHSTAG DEBATE.

London, November 30.
According to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, in the Reichstag, Count Hertling declared that almost everywhere Germany and her Allies had been victorious. The strategic situation on the Western Front was not altered to Germany's disadvantage by the recent Anglo-French operations. The fact that the Western Front stood solid had enabled the recent great conquests in Russia and Italy. The British successes in Palestine had not affected the general military situation. He was convinced that the submarine war had proved sound. The people had voluntarily subscribed nearly seventy-three milliards of marks for war purposes. Regarding Germany's national institutions, he maintained that they had stood the test of war. "Why, therefore, alter them?" He promised to remove the restrictions regarding the formation of trade unions, and he would also endeavor to relax the censorship. Count Hertling declared that the Central Alliance's war-aims were the realization of national ideals, safeguarding territorial possessions and warding off enemy attacks. After referring to the Russian peace preliminaries, the Chancellor expressed sympathy with Russia's position. He denied the Press statements that definite agreements had been reached regarding the future of Poland, Lithuania and Courland.

In the course of the Reichstag debate, Herr Triebner (Centre) demanded peace by conciliation, guaranteeing Germany's integrity, security and complete independence, especially economically.

Herr Sobiedemans declared that German labour joyfully welcomed and supported the Russian peace offer, and ardently awaited a similar step by the workmen of France and Great Britain. Herr Fischbeck (Progressive) affirmed that the Germans were ready to come to an honourable understanding with their enemies and desired a lasting friendship and peace with the Russians.

Count Westarp (Conservative) declared the Germany's conciliatory spirit only prolonged the war. A different sort of language was now necessary, and conquests must be utilised for Germany's safety, strength and a free future.

Herr Hasse (Independent Socialist) said that a separate peace with Russia was not enough. "We want a general peace without annexations, east or west."

TURKISH WAR MINISTER'S SPEECH.

London, November 30.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that in the Turkish Chamber, the War Minister declared that the Turkish defeat at Ramadiah had not influenced the general position. The Turkish Army in Mesopotamia was materially and morally able to do its duty. He admitted that the Turkish Army in Palestine was "obliged to retire a little in consequence of certain military requirements," but he affirmed that the position was safe.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

London, November 30.

An official report states—Since Tuesday the enemy has carried out demonstrations along his front from five miles north westward of Jerusalem to the sea, but they have not effected our positions. We easily repulsed a strong attack at Dabias. The Turkish Army in Mesopotamia was materially and morally able to do its duty. He admitted that the Turkish Army in Palestine was "obliged to retire a little in consequence of certain military requirements," but he affirmed that the position was safe.

MORE GERMAN SAVAGERY.

London, December 1.

Mr. Percival Gibbon, the war correspondent, writing from the Italian Headquarters, states that the Germans have set fire to the town of Udine, doing damage to the extent of £400,000.

[Udine is a walled town 85 miles by rail north-east of Venice. It has a Romanesque Cathedral, a beautiful campo santo, and, on a hill in its mid, a castle, formerly the residence of the patriarchs of Aquileia.]

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Fire & Marine)

HAVING been appointed Agents to the above Company, we are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.
Queen's Buildings
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917.

THE NEW YORK-CHINA SERVICE, via the P&O Line, will be resumed on the 15th inst. The ship will call at Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, and other ports in China. The service is subject to the requirements of the Chinese Government.

THE SERVICES TO GERMANY, AUSTRIA, BULGARIA and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Meiguo and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel not over 3 lbs. 90 cents.

Do. 7 lbs. \$1.20

Do. 11 lbs. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold. All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases. Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

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WEATHER REPORT.

December 3d, 11h. 37m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased quickly over N. China, owing to the formation of an anticyclone over the Yangtze Valley; it has increased moderately along the east and south coasts of China, but other changes are slight.

Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 80.34 inches against an average of 82.13 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1. Hongkong to Gap Road. N.E. winds, fresh; fine.

2. Formosa Channel. N. winds, strong.

3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lanchow. The same as No. 1.

4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

December 3, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force. Weather.

Vostock. 5a. 30.25 30 88 nw 6 fr.

Nemuro. 5a. 30.25 30 88 nw 6 fr.

Hakodate. 5a. 30.25 30 88 nw 6 fr.

Kobe. 5a. 30.25 30 88 nw 6 fr.

Nagasaki. 5a. 30.25 30 88 nw 6 fr.

Kyushu. 5a. 30.25 30 88 nw 6 fr.

Oshima. 5a. 30.25 30 88 nw 6 fr.

Naha. 5a. 30.25 30 88 nw 6 fr.

Shanghai. 5a. 30.25 30 88 nw 6 fr.

Tientsin. 5a. 30.25 30 88 nw 6 fr.

Peking. 5a. 30.25 30 88 nw 6 fr.

Harbin. 5a. 30.25 30 88 nw 6 fr.

Manchuria. 5a. 30.25 30 88 nw 6 fr.

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Swatow. 5a. 30.25 30 88 nw 6 fr.

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London. 5a. 30.25 30 88 nw 6 fr.

Paris. 5a. 30.25 30 88 nw 6 fr.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 4th Dec., 1917.

JACKIE SAUNDERS IN THE

7th & 8th Episodes of the

"GRIP OF EVIL."

"BUTTERFIELD." "BOHEMIA."

"Pathe's British Gazette."

"COAST FISH OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL."

Comedies:

"WIFFLES IN TROUBLE AGAIN."

"CAUGHT AT HIS OWN GAME."

FRIDAY, 7th DECEMBER, 1917.

THE BIG MYSTERY SERIAL:

"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

The Management beg to announce that as from 1st December, 1917, the Hongkong Hotel Orchestra will play daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

IN THE MAIN LOUNGE.

From 11.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

From 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

IN THE GRILL ROOM.

From 8 P.M. to 10 P.M.

A series of TEA DANCES will be held during the Winter Months each TUESDAY and FRIDAY commencing on 11th December, 1917. Dancing 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

SPECIAL DINNER DANCES will be held on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, BOXING NIGHT and NEW YEAR'S EVE.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

4% FRENCH LOAN.

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegram charges, at the selling rate of T.T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be opened to public subscription.

The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16th 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60%

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
5, Chater Road.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to ADELINA O. DE GUTTE-REZ of Hongkong a duplicate certificate of one share in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original certificate for one share No. 7217 dated 26th October 1895 has been lost or destroyed.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such original certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Dated 1st day of December, 1917.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER

No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William

Cade-Burnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria

Hong Kong.

NOTICES.

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

To the
OWNERS OF DOMESTIC
BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Linewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cupboards, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair-Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls Linewashed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Linewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to Linewash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in these Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 10th of December.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street, on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end through the Yau-mai Service reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

C. M. W. REYNOLDS,
Secretary.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1917.

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